The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM HIS OUTING TRIP.

Important Diplomatic Relations Awaiting His Return.—An Apology Demanded from Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Cleveland got back from his little outing in splendid conditon, and he lost no time in jumping into the pile of work which had accumulated during his absence. One of the first official things he did after his return was to familiarize himselt with the important diplomatic occurrences of the last few days, and the next was to indorse the strong letter sent to Spain by Secretary Gresham, demanding an apology for the firing at the U. S. mail steamer Alliance by Spanish war vessel and the issuance of such orders by Spain as will make it impossible for a similar thing to occur in the future; also serving notice that this government demanded and would enforce the right of its mercantile vessels to use the regular channels of commerce regardless of their nearness to Cuba, without molestation from Spanish warships. Secretary Gresham's position in this matter is generally endorsed, although Republicans qualify their endorsement by saying that if he had waited the apology would have come without any demand for it. That may be true, but it does not lessen the importance of Secretary Gresham's letter. The apology is a small matter compared with the notice that our mail steamers shall not be shut out of the use of the regular channels of commerce every time Spain declares martial law in Cuba because of a revolt. There is some talk of a severance of diplomatic relations between the U. S. and Spain. The Spanish mihister has by his fool talk, criticizing Secretary Gresham through the newspapers, furnished ample excuse for giving him his passports, but it will hardly be done, unless Spain starts the ball by sending Minister Taylor home.

Gov. Oates, of Ala., was known during his extended Congressional career as a man who always kept in touch with the rank and file of the Democratic party of his section; hence his opinion on the financial question in the south is both interesting and valuable. He said, while in Washington: "In my opinion the south will not split on the silver question. I know that great differences exist both in the south and west, but those differences are very largely the result of a failure to understand the financial question. There is one thing in connection with this question that has been seemingly overlooked by some people. The people of the south favor silver; but they do not favor a single silver standard."

Those who have an idea that because Senator Gorman seldom submits to a newspaper interview he is unfriendly to the newspaper workers of Washington, may have been surprised when he and Mrs. Gorman held a splendid reception in honor of the Gridiron Club, an organization made up of newspaper men, several nights ago; but not so with the newspaper workers themselves, who know Senator Gorman for one of their best friends. While he seldom consents to have his name used in connection with a political story, he often gives valuable pointers to the correspondents, and rarely declines to answer a question unless its answer involves some party plan which he and his associates are not ready to make public, and no man in either branch of Congress has more personal friends among the newspaper workers, regardless of politics, than Arthur P. Gorman.

It is always just as well to wait until fully informed on any matter before expressing opinions. A case in point is the opening of the Baltic and North sea canal by the Emperor of Germany next June. When the United States accepted an invitation to send naval vessels to take part in the opening ceremonies which are to be held at Kiel, Secretary Herbert said he would send the San Francisco and the Marblehead. Straightway the friends of naval officers who wish to go to Kiel raised a howl about the dignity of the U. S. being lowered by such an insignificant showing, etc., taking it for granted that only the San Francisco and the Marblehead were to go. Now Secretary Herbert never said that only those two vessels would be sent. As a matter of fact, which might easily have been ascertained by critics, Secretary Herbert will not determine how many U. S. ships shall be sent to Kiel until informed of the number other nations will send.

There has been much talk about the unusual action of the Italian ambassador, in writing to the Colorado State officials concerning the recent killing of Italians in that state, instead of leaving the matter with the State Department, but there is no probability that any official notice will be taken of the impertinence—that's the only name for it—of the ambassador.

Beef Inspection.

Senator Snyder has a bill providing for the inspection of meats offered for sale. It is a measure in accord with the Grange and that body has endorsed it. Last week there was a meeting of the state legislative committee of the Grange at the Lochiel hotel and resolutions passed favoring the speedy enactment of the measure.

Under the provisions of the bill the president of the state board of health will appoint two or more persons in each city, borough or township in the state to inspect meats. Their duties will consist in inspecting all meats slaughtered or shipped to or within their districts. The receiver of a consignment of meat must notify the inspector as soon as it arrives and cannot sell any portion of it until it is inspected. If the meat is pure the inspector will attach a certificate of inspection. The inspectors will receive $2 for each whole carcass of beef and fifty cents for each quarter; for sheep, veal and swine $1 will be paid and for a quarter carcass of the same twenty-five cents is allowed.

The receiver of the meats pay for the inspection. Farmers slaughtering stock of their own raising for sale are exempted from the provisions of the act. If the consignee of meats neglects to have meat inspected or refuses to pay the charge he will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and pay a fine not exceeding $200, or be imprisoned for more than thirty days. The fines go to the county treasurer. The inspectors are to make monthly returns to the treasurer of the county or city for which they are appointed and must pay over fifty per cent. of the gross fees collected. The act only applies to fresh meat.

The above feature would make this bill as clearly unconstitutional as was the act to appropriate $5000 from the state treasury to improve the Williamsgrove picnic ground. A beef inspection law, clear of absurdities would be all right.

Down to the Cent.

B. L. Baltzer, the former postmaster at Shaksville, Somerset county, recently effected a settlement of his affairs as postmaster with the government and found there was a balance due to him of one cent. The government officials also discovered that there was that amount due to Mr. Baltzer. In order to adjust the difference the government issued a United States Government draft on the postmaster at Philadelphia, payable, to Mr. Baltzer, for one cent. This unique document has not been presented for payment by Mr. Baltzer, that gentleman preferring to keep it as a curiosity and as evidence of the accuracy with which the government keeps its accounts individual.—Ex.

Compulsory Education Needed.

They have a School director out in Fayette county who is certainly entitled to "the cake" if what they say about him is true. At a recent session of a local institute he took quite a leading part, advocating the reduction of teachers' salaries to $20 a month and compelling them to cut their own wood and make their own fires. Afterwards he ridiculed the idea that the earth is round, declaring that it is a square concern, supported by props. What the props stand on he didn't say. A school director like that is of considerable value as an object lesson. He illustrates the necessity of compulsory education.

Of Great Benefit.

We can be of great benefit to the good people of Centre Hall and vicinity if they would come to us for all their wear in the way of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, Head Wear, Furnishing Goods, and Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes.

Goods are only sold on their merits—what is linen or what is cotton—is told you at the time of the purchase. "Mother's Friend" Shirt Waists.

MONTGOMERY & CO.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well-known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

About State College.

The treasury department has reported, in response to the resolution of Representative Lawrence asking the total sums appropriated by the state to the Pennsylvania State College, that prior to 1887 the institution had been granted $276,900 and since that date $480,220, or a total of $757,120. From the United States the College has received $450,000 in land scrip and $85,000 in a continuing appropriation. The land scrip fund is held by the state which pays the College $30,000 annual interest thereon.

To similar schools Iowa has appropriated $409,000; Illinois $800,000; Massachusetts, $700,000; Minnesota, $600,000; Missouri, $2,000,000; Wisconsin, $1,000,000 and an annual grant of $300,000; Ohio, $600,000, and Arkansas $30,000. Not one of these states has the resources of Pennsylvania. The real objection is not that the state has done something to maintain the school in Centre county, but that it should hesitate to place this Commonwealth in the very first rank as to higher education.

Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the receipt of a Freeport, Ill., daily, from a friend no doubt, containing a half dozen marked articles, and note written on margin, "Read and Reflect." We read and the sender will find our reflections in another colum. Our Freeport friend will please "read and reflect."

We also received an illustrated special edition of a Joliet paper, giving sketches of the industries of that thriving Illinois city. We suppose our esteemed friend, Philip Mersinger, favored us with it, for he has a booming ad in it, proof that he believes in advertising.

On our desk is a pamphlet, "The Eden of Montana and Missoula and Ravalli Counties," setting forth the good chances in that far away section. We guess our former neighbors, the Harpsters, now in Missoula, kindly mailed us a copy.

AN attempt is being made by the Legislature to increase the number of Judges in this state. This legislation is no doubt sought for by some members who have a desire for such an office and hope for an appointment. A lawyer who is well informed on the subject says:

"There is no necessity for any increase of courts or judges in Pennsylvania. We have more courts than business and far more judges than are necessary for its transaction. To speak within the bounds of moderation, there are twice as many common pleas judges in the commonwealth as there should be today. There is not a county in the state where the legal business is as great as it was a decade ago and in most of them it is not half as great. The expenses connected with the judicial system in Pennsylvania are more than twice as large as a few years ago and every year adds to them. In no department of state government is there more extravagance than in this. The allegation that it is necessary to have a new court, with new judges and greatly increased expenses to relieve the supreme court is without force. The latter tribunal is only in session six months of the twelve of the year, and it has very little work to do during the six months of vacation. The judges of the courts are not overworked. They never resign and their places are sought after by eager aspirants from every quarter of the commonwealth."

Farmers' Financial Status.

A late census bulletin discloses a most surprising and highly gratifying state of facts as regards farm mortgages, says the Pittsburg *Telegraph*. Calamity howlers in the last presidential campaign were loud in deploring the ruinous state of the poor farmers of the west, ground down by debt and extortionate interest. Now comes the census, and tells a story of quite a different color. Of about four and three-fourths millions of farm families, less than 900,000 were carrying mortgages in 1890. The farm families owning their lands free of mortgage were almost one-half of the whole number, and those hiring farms were a little over one-third. The largest amount of farm incumbrance is in New York; next comes Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio and Missouri.

The census further shows that the greater part of the mortgages represent money borrowed to buy lands and make improvements. That such borrowing was not for speculative purposes or to indulge in extravagance, or to tide over hard times, bad crops, etc., is a most important fact. The American farmer is a prosperous man, and if he would only be less ready to listen to theorists, schemers and "blatherskites" generally, he would be serving his own interests better, than he often appears to do. The one thing needful to American agriculture is a greater degree of study of the science itself and all its wonderful ramifications.

M. E. CONFERENCE

APPOINTMENTS MADE FOR THIS DISTRICT.

Williamsport Chosen for the Next Year's Meeting.—Assignments for the Ensuing Year.

The anniversary of the woman's foreign missionary society, Rev. Richard Hinkle presiding, occupied the time of the M. E. Conference Saturday afternoon. Miss Mary McCord, for several years engaged in missionary and educational work in Panama, gave a very intelligent description of the work of this society in foreign lands. The principal address was made by W. P. Oldham, D. D., a member of the conference, who was born and raised in India. He spoke of the great work he had witnessed by this society in foreign lands, and the most noted feature that impressed him on his first visit to this country was the great respect shown to woman, which was in such striking contrast with the degraded position she held in India.

The anniversary of the Freedman's aid and Southern Education society took up the time of the evening session, Rev. J. B. Shaver, presiding. Addresses were made by Rev. J. C. Hartzell and others. It was shown that two million dollars had been contributed by the church to this cause and that over 100,000 students had received instructions, which was about one-third of the whole number of students an all the schools of Methodism.

Mulbury Street church, Williamsport, was selected as the place for holding the next conference.

The temperance and prohibition mass meeting at 2.30 o'clock in the auditorium, drew out an immense audience. It was presided over by A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Tyrone, formerly national vice chairman of the Prohibition party. Prof. Hudson contributed pathetic temperance songs and the church special music.

President Stevens' introductory address requested general signing of remonstrance against liquor license.

The following appointments were made for the Altoona District: David S. Monroe, presiding elder, Altoona, Allegheny, George W. McIlleney, (supply;) Altoona, Asbury, to be supplied, Altoona, Chestnut Avenue, John W. Rue; Altoona, Eighth Avenue, J. Ellis Bell; Altoona, Epworth mission, to be supplied; Altoona, Fifth Avenue, Samuel W. Sears; Altoona, First church, Martin L. Ganoe; Altoona, North, Crawford L. Benscoter; Altoona, Simpson church, George M. Hoke; Ansonville, David F. Kapp, (supply;) Bellefonte, G. Tarring Gray; Bellwood, Emory M. Stevens; Birmingham, John W. Glover; Centre, to be supplied; Clearfield, William A. Stevens; Coalport and Irvona, Richard H. Warton; Curwensville, J. Patton Moore; Duncansville, George Warren; Glen Hope, Emanuel W. Wonner; Half Moon, George A. Singer; Hastings, Harry W. Baker; Hollidaysburg, Charles V. Hartzell; Houtzdale, Herman H. Crotsley; Howard, John W. Forrest; Karthaus, Bruce Hughes; Lumber City, Wilbert W. Cadle; Martinsburg and Woodbury, Jeremiah B. Brenneman; McKee's Gap, George F. Boggs; Mehaffey, Charles W. Rishell; Milesburg and Unionville, George E. King; Morrisdale, Walter R. Whitney; New Washington, Job Traux (supply); Osceola, William R. Picken; Patton, Charles W. Wasson; Penn's Valley, Ralph W. Illingworth; Philipsburg, Alexander R. Miller; Pleasant Gap, John C. Young; Port Matilda, Gideon P. Sarvis (supply); Ramey, Charles A. Biddie; Roaring Spring, Edwin H. Witman; Shawmut, David E. Philips; (supply;) Snow Shoe, Henry Minnich State College, Asbury W. Guyer; Tyrone: First church, Richard H. Gilbert; Columbia avenue, Vaughn T. Rue; Utahville, Lemuel L. Logan, (supply;) Wallaceton, George Trach; Warriors Mark, Hugh Strain, West Clearfield, Lyons M. Brady; Williamsburg, Frank W. Leidy; Woodland and Bradford, Robert L. Armstrong; Samuel Blair, city missionary, member of First church quarterly conference, Altoona; supernumerary and superanuated teachers, John A. Woodcock, George B. Ague, John W. Olewine, James H. McGarrah, Lewis A. Rudisill.

Union County Deaths.

Mifflinburg, 4 inst., Mary, widow of David Foust, aged 83 years.

Buffalo twp., 3 inst., William Ritter aged 71 years.

Limestone twp., 8 inst., Rosanna, widow of Joseph Chambers, age 79 y.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

—If in need of Carpets call at—Wolf & Crawford's.

TO PENSIONERS.

Instructions (to be Closely Followed Regarding Pension Vouchers.

Captain Skinner, the United States pension agent at Pittsburg, under date of March 6, was advised by the commissioner of pensions that it was not the intention of the interior department to issue increase certificates in any of the cases favorably affected by the act of March 2, 1895, which provides that all pensioners now on the rolls pensioned at less then six dollars per month, shall have their pension increased to six dollars.

In order to facilitate the payment of the increase Captain Skinner was instructed by the bureau to prepare and forward to each pensioner, the rate of whose pension had been increased by said act, a new voucher to take the place of that already sent out with the check for the January payment, to be executed by said pensioner on or after April 4. adding to the regular quarterly payment at the old rate the additional amount due such ponsioner from March 2 under the provision of said act, and requesting the pensioner to return the voucher already in his possession for cancellation.

This new voucher will be accompained by circular which shoul be attached firmly to the pension certificate in the possession of the pensioner, as the same must be exhibited to the officers before whom the voucher shall be hereafter executed, in explanation of the differnce in the rate expressed in future vouchers and that contained in the pension certificate.

All officers, including fourth class postmasters, who are authorized to administer oaths in the execution of pension vouchers, as well as the pensioners affected by said act, should note carefully these instructions.

Little Locals Linked.

Weather this week has been bright with a sharp air. Snow has nearly all disappeared.

John Foreman's vendu on Wednesday was one of the largest of the season. It took two criers, Leitzel and Koch to handle it.

Grain shows some signs for better prices.

Last March was mild and some persons planted potatoes and sowed oats, but can't do it this year.

Articles at public sales, this spring, are bringing fair prices.

Flittings are flitting over the roads in all directions, and some lively hoedowns are the result.

If you flit, notify the "Reporter" of your new post office address.

D. C. Keller has arrived at the Cumming's house with his flitting, and he is now "mine host."

The Bellefonte chicken feasting association has been disbanded for some reason, and they will likely settle their fowl business without needing to go into court.

Charles Arney has his shop nearly ready for wagon-maker Swarm.

Our doctors have been kept busy the past four weeks; we'd far sooner have their accounts than be their horses.

Passed the Senate.

Among bills passed by the state senate on Tuesday, are the following:

Constituting the board of school directors in each township a board of health.

Requiring gymnastic instruction in the schools.

Changing labor day to the first Monday of September.

Limiting the time for killing deer to the month of October.

Increasing the salary of the adjutant general to $4,000.

Appropriating $6,500 for the payment of inauguration expenses.

Prohibiting the catching of black bass, trout, sunfish and catfish previous to and during the spawning season.

House bill increasing the number of employees of the house of representatives.

The Road Bill.

The Grigsby road bill went down on second reading. The framer of the measure had secured a special order for the bill and thought he could get it through easily. The members of the house did not agree with the gentleman from Lawrence and now his pet is in its grave. Mr. Smiley has a road bill which is considered the best of all measures and it will be on second reading in a day or two. It is thought that this act will go through easily.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

——Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

All Around News.

Mrs. Allen Jones, colored, gave birth one night last week, down in Georgia, to two girls and two boys, the smallest weighing three and a half pounds. She and children are doing well. The woman has twice given birth to twisn.

Centre county can boast of triplets but can't come up to Georgy for quartets.

Mrs. Walters, of Clearfield, left her 6-week's-old babe in care of its sister, aged 6 years. During the mother's absence the little girl attempted to quiet the cries of the babe by administering paregoric, but by mistake gave it half a teaspoonful of laudanum. The little one went to sleep and never awakened.

An explosion of fire damp has occurred in a mine in Austria. 80 miners have been taken out alive, but 200 are still entombed; 13 dead bodies have been removed from the mine.

The decision of the Illinois Supreme Court that part of the State Eight-hour law is unconstitutional, is most important and will have far-reaching results. It is the first decision in the United States against the eight-hour law, and presents a new obstacle in the path of the movement for shorter hours.

Woman Suffrage in Ohio.

The women of Ohio have the privilege of voting for school officers this year, and also of standing as candidates for the offices for which tney are allowed to vote. As is the case always with something new, the innovation is awakening a great deal of interest in parts of the Buckeye state, and the women who have been earnest in their endeavor to secure the right of suffrage for the sex, are now at work trying to make the women appear at the polls in such numbers as to justify the claim that women really want the ballot. In many important towns of Ohio it has been found impossible to arouse the women to any enthusiasm whatever. At Salem the women are discouraged by the refusal of their candidates to run, but in some other towns female aspirants for official position are working hard.

In Pennsylvania women can also be elected as school directors, but we have not yet had a female director in Centre county. Some would be an improvement on male directors.

Perhaps you would not think so, but a very large proportion of diseases in New York, comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon effect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

An attempt to wreck a Royal Blue line train on the Reading railroad near Wayne Junction was made on Tuesday evening, but fortunately was discovered in time to prevent an accident.

While setting some switches a conductor of a freight engine found the track used by the Blue line trains ingeniously blocked in such a way as to throw a train down an embankment.

Several heavy oak planks, railroad ties and a lot of stout brake beams were piled up on the track and fastened together, making a very formidable obstruction.

Auditors Who Audit.

As shown on Tuesday Commissioners Funk and Hurd, of Blair county, had paid out between $3,600 and $3,700 and the auditors will surcharge them with that amount and recommend that they be dismissed from office by the court and indicted. Sometimes Auditors don't audit, and for that are found equally guilty with the officers doing wrong. In Blair county the Auditors do audit.

Offered for Sale.

The plant of the Bellefonte *Republican* and *Daily News* is offered for sale by the administrators of Mrs. M. P. Teuten, dec'd.

—Big spring opening at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, where you can get anything needed at very low figures.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

THE NEWS.

At McGregor, an Italian settlement in Minnesota, A. Cresetti and his brother shot and killed Ben Janetto and his wife ——In the United States Court in Cleveland, O., the jury in the long and bitterly contested case of the Kit Carson Cattle Company against E. M. M Gillan and others brought in a verdict against the defendants. It aggregates $82,471.73.——The Hancock Chemical Company's works in Houghton, Mich., blew up, killing Dominick Christian, single, and injuring several more.——Mac Moore, of Shelby City, Ky., was shot and instantly killed by John Hammer, at the latter's home, about one mile from Junction City. ——The locomotive of the Lehigh Valley express No. 3 broke a driving wheel near Beachville, Michigan. No other damage was done, and no one was injured. An auxiliary car from London went to the scene, and had the track cleared by one o'clock.——James A. Doherty, seventeen years old, confessed to the fire marshal of Boston that he set fire to St. Peter's Catholic Church in that city.——Judge Brantley, in the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., rendered an opinion that so much of the dispensary act as interferes with interstate commerce is obnoxious to the United States and void.

Maude Leach was arrested in Huntington, W. Va., on the charge of forging a receipt. ——Joshua Sooner was sentenced to life imprisonment in Staunton for stealing thirty-seven cent's worth of bacon.——Governor Marvel was reported to be somewhat better. ——Gold has been found within the corporation limits of San Francisco.——At the funeral of Rev. Dean Seymour at Auburn, N. Y., Rev. Father Faherty was ordered out of the vestry.——The liabilities of G. A. Budd & Co., of Elyria, O., may reach half a million.—— The Illinois Senate committee on appropriations has ordered a favorable report of the bill appropriating $15,000 to provide for the representation of Illinois at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta next fall.——Leroy Fernald, convicted of murder, starved himself to death at Alfred, Me.——The members of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Rochester, N. Y., have withdrawn from the church.——The execution of Leach and Kerrigan, confined at Sing Sing, has been postponed, an appeal having been taken.——The president of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association advises farmers not to increase the acreage in cotton.——Patrick Looney was killed near Cripple Creek, Col., in a fight with a constable.

The contract was given to the Pennsylvania Steel Works for the Boston subway, intended for the use of electric cars. The subway will cost about $30,000,000.——In a fire in a mine near White Oaks, N. M., five of eight imprisoned miners were suffocated.——Pauline, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, filed a bill in Chicago for a divorce from her husband, James M. Aubrey, with whom she eloped six years ago.——Judge Charles M. Sterns made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.—— Mrs. Julia Flowers, of Huntington, W. Va., while temporarily insane, attempted to kill her children.——It was announced in Greenville, Miss., that United States Senator George would not be a candidate for re-election.——The inmates of the Illinois State Home for Female Offenders, in Chicago, rebelled, and compelled the matron and attendants to lock themselves up. ——William Curry and John Crawford were seriously injured in a fight with a panther, which unexpectedly attacked them.

James Young and George Clark, charged with the highway robbery of a man named Harris in Pembina, N. D., who claimed they robbed him of three dollars in cash and a brass watch, have been sentenced to the State Penitentiary for life.——Nine Italians have been arrested in Rouse, Co., accused of the murder of A. J. Hixon, a saloon-keeper, who was beaten to death on the highway. They were tracked by a bloodhound. Several of the prisoners have made confessions that Lorenzo Danaino, one of those arrested struck the fatal blow.—— There was a destructive fire in Waupon, Miss., in which six persons were injured and one fatally.——The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The annual report, which has heretofore been published, was unanimously adopted by the stockholder, and the present management re-elected.——Miss Amanda Kisner, of York county, Pa., has disappeared, and it is feared she has committed suicide.——The The Aerial Tramway Company has been organized to construct a tramway across Niagara—steel cars to be run on cables.—— Perry Coffey, of Wilkes county, N. C., was sentenced to twenty years in state prison for murdering his brother.

Judge King, of New Orleans, acquitted Mayor John Fitzpatrick, against whom articles of impeachment had been filed by the Citizens' Protective Association, charging malfeasance in office and favoritism.—— Governor Foster, of Louisiana, ordered out the militia in New Orleans to guard the wharves and protect the colored stevedores from mob violence.——Thirteen safe manufacturers met in Cleveland, O., to consider a plan for establishing a rolling mill for the manufacture of steel used in safe making. ——Robert E. McKisson has been nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for mayor of Cleveland, defeating three other candidates. He is thirty-two years old and has served one year in the council ——At Kansas City thieves attempted, without success, to steal the gold base of the famous Montana silver statue.——According to Judge Baker, of Chicago, almost every jury drawn in Cook county since 1836 has been selected illegally.——The cruiser Marblehead is at Halifax.——Madame Fouchette, of Denver, sister of Richard Demady, who is charged with the murder of his mistress, Lena Tapper (the first of the Market street strangling cases), has become violently insane.——Conrad Keiser killed himself near Dillsburg, Pa.——William Davis, aged 80, married Mrs. Lizzie Thompson aged forty-four, at Huntingdon, W. Va.——Henry Wilson, who has been working with bogus checks in West Virginia, was arrested at Wheeling.——Two men who escaped from the New Castle (Del.) county jail were recaptured.

☞ THERE was heavy fighting at New Chang before the Japanese captured the place, and nearly 2,000 Chinese were killed.

OUR FLAG FIRED ON.

United States Mail Steamer Alliance Attacked.

FROM A SPANISH CRUISER.

The American Was Not Hit, and Left the Spaniard Behind in a Race at Sea—An International Question May Be Involved.

A despatch from New York says: The American mail steamship Alliance, while proceeding from Colon to New York, on the morning of the 8th instant sighted a barkentine-rigged steamer under the land off Cape Mays, the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly toward her. At 7 o'clock, when about two and a half miles distant, she hoisted the Spanish flag, which was saluted by hoisting the American ensign and dipping it, which act of courtesy was answered by the Spaniard.

At 7.15 she fired a blank cartridge to leeward, which was soon followed by another. The American ensign was again hoisted and dipped, but the course and speed of the ship was not changed, as no hostile demonstration was anticipated as the Alliance was more than six miles off the land at the time.

The Spanish man-of-war was not satisfied, however, with even the double salute to her flag, but proceeded to chase the American at her full speed, judging from the smoke that came from her funnel, and, seeing that the Alliance was drawing away, she yawed to bring her guns to bear and fired a solid shot, which struck the water less than an eighth of a mile away from the ship and directly in line. This was followed by two more solid shots, which, fortunately, did not reach their mark, though they struck the water in plain sight of the ship. At each shot, however, the Spaniard yawed to get the range of the American ship before firing on her, plainly showing the intention to hit her if she could.

Captain Crossman of the Alliance, knowing he was more than two leagues from land and on the high seas, did not consider it his duty to detain his ship to find out the reason for such an outrage, even for so summary a demand, and so ordered full steam and gradually drew out of range. The chase was kept up for more than twenty-five miles, however, before it was abandoned.

The Alliance has been running between this port and Colon for a number of years, making one trip each month. She leaves this port on the 25th of each month and starts on her return trip on the 5th of the following month. She carries the United States mail and has passenger accommodations for 150 cabin passengers. Including the officers, she carries a crew of 60 men.

SECRETARY GRESHAM NOTIFIED.

Immediately after the steamer Alliance reached her pier Capt. J. A. Crossman sent the following letter to the Secretary of State at Washington:

Columbian Line steamer Alliance, Pier 43 North River, New York.—To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The American mail steamer Alliance, under my command, while on her homeward-bound voyage from Colon, R. C. to New York, was, on the morning of March 8, off the coast of Cuba. At 6.30 o'clock a barkentine-rigged steamer was sighted under the land, steaming directly for us. She see her colors, proving to be a spanish gunboat. Immediately I ordered the American ensign to the topmast and saluted the Spaniard, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more, and supposed the matter was at an end.

But, about five minutes later, the Spaniard fired a blank cartridge and a few moments later another one, followed shortly afterward by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the Alliance, but showing very conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. Being fully six miles off shore and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniard, but kept my course. The Spaniard kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, for fully 25 miles. I desire to know if the Spaniard has any right to fire on my ship, with the possible chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or to compel me to heave to, as he probably intended. I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyage, to oblige the Spanish gunboats or any other except in case of distress.

Respectfully,
J. A. CROSSMAN, Commander.

Capt. James A. Crossman, the commander of the Alliance, came into public notice in the fall of 1893, when he was put in command of the Cruiser America, formerly the Britannia, which had been purchased by Flint & Co. and fitted out as a war vessel for the Brazilian government during the late troubles there.

EX-QUEEN LIL SENTENCED.

Given Five Years' Imprisonment and Fined $5,000.

The work consequent to the rebellion, so far as the military organizations were concerned, was practically completed on Friday.

The ex-Queen has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $5,000. She is still confined in the room in the Executive Building, where she was placed on the day of her arrest, and is under military guard. Just what is to be done with Liliuokalani is a question which the government has not yet answered. Undoubtedly before the end of the month some proposition will be received from the ex-Queen's representatives whereby she will either take up her residence on one of the other islands or leave the country, doubtless to go to England. She has a private income of about $10,000 a year which will not be interfered with by the Government.

The movement for annexation is gaining among the natives, and the formation of an annexation league by Sam Parker, one of the ex-Queen's commissioners to Washington, and other prominent native Hawaiians and half-breeds, will doubtless result in monster annexation petitions from all parts of the islands.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Egyptian council of state has decided to extend the railway to Assouan.

Senhor Goncalves Ferreira, Brazilian minister of the interior, has resigned.

FIRE destroyed $4,000,000 worth of property in Port Spain, on the Island of Trinidad.

THE question of restricting Jewish immigration to Germany was discussed in the Reichstag.

SEVEN men were killed while descending the shaft of the Mail-Beach lead mine, near Shrewsbury, Eng.

THE failure of Congress to make an appropriation to pay the Bering Sea award was discussed in Parliament.

THE French has seized the island of Nossivey, in St. Augustine Bay, on the Southwest coast of the Island of Madagascar.

THE Japanese have occupied New Chang, a treaty point on the gulf of Pechili, the first treaty point to be molested by the invaders.

Madame Collett, the Norwegian novelist and leader of the Norwegian woman's rights party, is dead. She was eighty-two years old.

AN engagement between Spanish troops and insurgents is said to have been fought near Santa Clara, and the regulars were defeated.

THE captain-general of Cuba has demanded the recall of the American consul-general at Havana, and the Spanish cabinet will support the demand.

THE Duke of Noailles is dead, aged sixty-one years. His younger brother, the Marquis of Noailles, is the famous French diplomat and literateur.

A colony of 700 negroes has just been located in the State of Durango, Mexico, and is the first emigration of the African race to enter that Republic.

THE steamship Friesland, with a large party of American excursionists on board, is aground in the harbor of Port Said, Egypt. None of the passengers are in danger.

MEXICANS living along the United States border are said to be displeased with the abolition of the free zone and are urging their government to adopt retaliatory measures.

THE CROP REPORT FOR MARCH.

Plenty of Corn in the Country, but Wheat is Very Scarce.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March consists principally of estimates of the distribution of corn and wheat, the stock remaining in the hands of farmers, and the proportions of merchantable and unmerchantable. The report is based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining in first hands, obvious errors and inconsistencies of statement being corrected and differences harmonized. All grain in the hands of farmers, including amounts remaining over from previous years, are embraced in the estimate given. The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregate 475,554,459 bushels, or 31.2 per cent. of the last crop. This proportion has been succeeded but four times in the last ten years; the quantity, however, is an unprecedentedly small one. The consumption of corn for eight months is an unusually small one, which fact is explained by the large amount of wheat fed to stock.

The aggregate sold from farms to go beyond country boundaries is 162,934,641, or 13.4 per cent. of the crop. The proportion merchantable is 999,400,600, or 82.4 per cent. The values returned for merchantable corn average 44.8; for unmerchantable 28.6, making an aggregate value of $508,713,129, which is $46,000,000 less than the December valuation of the crop, and averages 41.9 per bushel.

The estimate amount of wheat in farmers hands is 75,000,000 bushels, or 16.3 per cent. of the last crop, and is 39,000,000 bushels less than last March. The explanation for this in large measure is to be found in the fact that large quantities have been fed to hogs and other stock. Returns from North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas indicate unprecedented exhaustion of last year's crop, correspondents in many counties reporting not enough on hand for spring seed and necessary food supply.

RESCUED FROM A MINE FIRE.

Ten Men Were Imprisoned by a Blaze in a Shaft House.

The Sultana mine shafthouse at Rat Portage, Manitoba, took fire in the drying-room. Two miners are dead and eight others were almost suffocated to death.

The fire is supposed to have been started by a pipe in the pocket of a coat hanging on the wall. Foreman Johnson, noticing the fire, called men to assist in putting it out, but all ran, being afraid of explosives in the drying-room. Johnson rushed into the burning room, removed two boxes of powder and then tried to save the building. The fire started at 9 o'clock; and until 1:30 no effort could be made to assist the men in the shaft. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cooled it was found the timbers lining the shaft were blazing, and water was then directed on them, but in the excitement a greater portion fell useless down the shaft. Then help arrived from Rat Portage, and the flames were soon extinguished in the shaft.

Motley Bell, assayer at the mine, and Foreman Johnson, descended the shaft and found six men on the first level, apparently all suffocated. They descended to the lower level and found three more, but they were in better condition than the others, and efforts were begun to raise the miners. The first three raised were suffering badly, but were resuscitated after a short time with medical service. The fourth man was very low when brought to the service and died shortly after. The others were in a critical condition when brought to the surface, but all recovered.

The air shaft ignited and caused a suction of air from the bottom of the shaft, thus depriving the men of fresh air and also causing smoke to descend the shaft. When found all the men were unconscious and leaning against the side of the shaft.

The building was completely consumed, but the loss is fairly covered by insurance. The fire did not affect the mine property and work continues.

CHINA ACCEPTS.

It is Reported that a Treaty of Peace Will be Signed.

THROUGH OUR MINISTERS.

China Will Pay the Indemnity.—Demands of the Mikado Will Be Complied With According to the Reports.

Word comes from Tokio, Japan, that China has been informed in general terms of the conditions upon which Japan will consent to peace, and it is said has signified its acceptance. Japan has been notified that China is ready to accept those conditions and to sign a treaty.

The correspondence by means of which this agreement was arrived at was carried on through the United States Ministers to the two countries—Minister Edwin Dun, at Tokio, and Minister Charles Denby, at Pekin.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has already agreed upon points in the peace conference regarding the independence of Corea, the cession of territory and money indemnity, the amount to be agreed upon by the envoys.

The despatch adds that no imperial edict relating to the war will be published for a month, and there will be no published reference to the peace mission, as the Foreign Office unwillingly yielded its policy to that of the War Department in order to bring about harmony. It is expected that the agreement will be signed at an early date.

JAPS AGAIN WIN.

They Defeat 7,000 Chinese—Kill 1,400 and Lose Only Ten Men.

A Chinese force of 7,000 men supported by thirty guns, was attacked by the Japanese at Denshotai. General Katsura commanded the center division of the Japanese army which fought bravely. General Oku was in command of the right wing of the Japanese troops. The left wing was composed of Yamaji's soldiers from Kaiping.

The attack was successful and in two hours the Chinese fled toward Chin Chow, losing 1,400 men. The Japanese loss was ten killed. After burning Denshotai for stragetic reasons the Japanese recrossed the Liao.

420 REPORTED DROWNED.

The Spanish Cruiser Reina Regente Reported to Have Foundered.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta is believed to have foundered off Tangier, Morocco, during the recent the gale. She had a crew of 420 officers and men. Pieces of one of her boats are reported to have been picked up along the shore near Ceuta and Tarifa.

The Reina Regente had just conveyed the returning Moorish mission to Tangier. She left that port on March 13 for Cadiz and has not since been heard of. The absence of news from her is causing the greatest anxiety and it is believed she has been lost with all hands.

The Island Luzon of the Spanish fleet sailed from Algeciras in search of the missing cruiser.

The Reina Regente is a steel protected cruiser and was completed in 1887. Her dimensions are: Length, 320 feet; beam, 50 feet 7 inches; draught, 19 2 3 feet. She is of 4750 tons displacement, 11,500 horsepower and her speed is 20.6 knots. Her main armament consists of four 9.45-inch guns, one each side forward of the superstructure and one on each side aft; six 4.72-inch guns mounted in broadside. She has an auxiliary battery of fourteen rapid firing and machine guns and has five torpedo tubes. Her protected deck is 4.3 inches thick on the slopes, her conning tower is 5 inches thick and her heavy gun shield 3 inches thick. She has a coal capacity of 1150 tons.

She was one of the three Spanish warships that took part in the great Columbian Naval Parade in New York Harbor in the Spring of 1893, the other two having been the Nueva Espana and Infanta Isabel.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A fire truck was struck by a Lake Shore locomotive at a crossing in Detroit, and the driver was fatally injured.

Andrew Dilhay and W. E. Warren were killed and two other men were injured by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill in Piedmont, South Dakota.

PART of a passenger train on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railway was detached between Marco and Sanborn, Indiana, and five passengers were injured.

ANNIE BOHAN, twenty-nine years of age, a stenographer, and her sister, Maria, aged twenty-two, a dressmaker, were found dead in bed in their rooms in Chicago, having been asphyxiated by gas escaping from a defective meter.

A three-year-old daughter of Charles Gates, living near Harrisburg, Summit county, Ohio, was attacked by a large hawk, which fastened its talons in her neck and face. Mr. Gates drove the bird away with a club, but the child was shockingly lacerated.

IT is believed in St. Louis that the progress of the small-pox epidemic has been checked. The health authorities have permitted the re-opening of two schools which were closed two weeks ago on account of small-pox among the pupils.

AN ice boat containing a party of nine persons from Menominee, Minnesota, ran into an air hole and the party had a narrow escape from drowning. The boat sank and the men were all more or less frozen in reaching shore. One of them is in a critical condition.

IF Germany should increase the export bounty on sugar France will adopt retaliatory measures to protect her own sugar growers.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Three sisters were arrested in Allegheny charged with shoplifting, and $10,000 worth of goods were found in their homes.

John Wurzburger, an alleged lottery agent, was arrested at Wilkes-Barre and was held for trial at court.

The Bank of Dubois, at Dubois, closed its door. Officials declare its assets are fully $20,000 more than its liabilities.

Preliminary steps were taken at Pittsburg to form a new national party to secure prohibition and other reforms.

A Hungarian woman named Lolinski and her little daughter were murdered near Mammoth.

Barney Kemper was arrested at Harrisburg for alleged pension frauds.

William Welsh, John McAndrews and Samuel Simpson, employed at the Donnelly mines, near Greensburg, were badly injured by a premature explosion.

While engaged in tearing down the old Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank Building at Pittsburg, Patrick Killen lost his life, and three other men were injured.

The Governor sent to the Senate the nominations of Theodore B. Stulb, of Philadelphia, to be Health Officer, and Dr. Henry C. Boenning, the present incumbent, to be Quarantine Physician.

The Juniata River in Blair County has been almost depopulated of fish, due to ice gorges and the fact that the water was entirely frozen at many points. Thousands of dead carp, bass and suckers, whose death was due to suffocation, are being lifted from the river at Franksburg and Williamsburg.

Three miners, John McAndrew, William Welsh and Samuel Simpson, employees of the Donnelly works were fatally hurt by the premature explosion of a blast in the mines. Welsh had an arm blown off.

Representatives of Mrs. Bailey, of West Chester, are seeking to recover from Pittsburg $2,050, the principal and interest on a water bond stolen from her home in 1879.

Quarantined small-pox victims at Wilkes-Barre complained that they were half starved by the Poor Board.

Thomas McCarin, the Republican member of the Lycoming Board of Auditors, made charges of irregularity against the board.

Chairman Harrity's selection of Robert E. Wright, of Allentown, for Democratic State chairman, has aroused the anti-Harrity Democrats at Harrisburg.

The Blair County Auditors at Hollidaysburg, resumed their investigations into the financial affairs of the county.

After a two days' exciting hunt in Pike county Frank Hannas, Daniel Williams and George Smith succeeded in running down and killing a 250 pound bear, but not before bruin had battled with and killed one of the dogs.

Silas Wertman, who lives some fourteen miles north of Milton, and who e mind at times becomes unbalanced, attempted to commit suicide. He went to Muncy, followed by his wife, and entering Rankin's drug store, bought some poison. The druggist, who was apprised of his condition shortly after the purchase by Mrs. Wertman got it away before it could be used. Wertman then pulled out his knife and would have cut his throat had it not been for his wife, who quickly intervened catching her husband's arm.

Two men were arrested at Morrell charged with complicity in the murder of Edward Rice, which occurred last May.

Two sisters, named Sheffer, were found dead in their home at Shrewsbury, being suffocated by coal gas.

Two thousand more miners joined the Pittsburg district strike. In some isolated mines men to the number of several hundred returned to work.

The House adopted a resolution for a Board of Charities investigation of remedial treatment for drunkenness among paupers and convicts.

The long-continued contests in the Erie Councils over an ordinance to abolish the famous street market was settled by the final passage of the ordinance. The abolition of the market throws away a franchise for which the city is netting $4,000 a year.

Daniel Drisher, a farmer, aged 68 years, hanged himself in his pig-stye, in Amity, Berks county. His wife died a few week ago, and her death is supposed to have caused her husband to commit suicide.

About seven o'clock in the evening George Nutt, on going into the house of William Mercer, Sr., found him hanging from the banisters of the stairs. No one was in the house at the time and no cause is assigned for Mercer's self-destruction.

By the order of a commission in lunacy, murderer George Ducorie will be taken from the Western Penitentiary, where he is serving a life sentence, to the Pixmont Asylum.

John A. Heitz, the artist burglar, was taken back to Louisville from Pittsburg without making a fight in consideration of a promise that the Louisville authorities would aid him in securing a commutation of sentence.

A shocking accident occurred at No. 2 Drifton Colliery, Hazleton, by which John Matchevck was killed. He was endeavoring to crawl through a small hole in the pillar when the support collapsed and several tons of coal crushed him.

Judge Bell rendered a decision declaring legal the summons served in the case of Gardner, the missing Altoona bank cashier.

Two young men at Silver Brook nearly lost their lives in their attempt to kill a mad dog by dynamite.

River operators of the fourth pool declared at Pittsburg that they would pay the 69 cent rate demanded by the striking miners. Railroad operators refused to grant the demand.

FLED EMPTY HANDED.

After Blowing Up a Bank, Burglars Were Frightened by the Noise.

The Corder Bank, twenty miles west of Marshall, Mo., was wrecked by burglars. The vault was entirely destroyed by dynamite. The burglars became scared at the explosion and fled empty-handed. Posses are in pursuit.

THE British Army estimates for 1895 show a decrease of £241,000 from last year's appropriation. The government expects to withdraw a battalion of troops from Egypt soon.

SHOT AND KILLED.

Ham Collins The Notorious Virginia Moonshiner.

BROKE JAIL SEVEN TIMES.

Two Bullets from Charles Slaven's Winchester Put An End to Ham Collin's Career of Crime and Bloodshed.

A special despatch from Richmond gives the details of the killing recently in the mountains of Virginia and West Virginia of the notorious desperado, Ham Collins, by Charles Slaven. Collins, his son, and Peter Kramer, had been to Beverly, W. Va., where they purchased a keg of whiskey. All three drank freely of the liquor and were intoxicated when they arrived at the lumber camp at the summit of Cheat Mountain. They were joined at the camp by Jasper Varner, who had been working there.

All went well until the party neared the home of Gratz Slaven, on the Staunton and Parkersburg pike. Without apparent provocation Collins felled Varner and beat him unmercifully. Gratz Slaven was asleep and did not hear the disturbance, but his brother Charles, who lives a short distance up the road, was awakened by the disturbance, and thinking that his brother was being attacked, seized his Winchester and started toward his brother's house.

When near the scene of disorder he met Varner, covered with blood, and so terribly injured that he was unable to speak. Collins thought that Slaven would take sides with Varner against him, and tried to get possession of the rifle, but being foiled, the veteran moonshiner, in a frenzy of rage, drew a knife, and, advancing toward Slaven swore to kill him.

Slaven sprang over the bank of the road, and instantly turning, sent two balls through the body of the most fearless man who ever inhabited the mountain State. After the coroner's inquest was held, Slaven was taken to Pocahontas, the county seat, where he is held for trial.

Collins was an all-round desperate character, and lived in defiance of any and all laws. Almost the entire category of crime had been laid to his door. He had broken jail seven times.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is 50 years old is built like a giant, has a broad and massive face, and sparkling black eyes.

Collector of Internal Revenue Mize, of Chicago, says that the income tax from Chicago will not exceed $1,000,000 and may fall below $500,000.

President Faure is fond of the American game of poker. There are a good many parisians who know the game, and M. Faure learned its fascinations during his career as a Deputy.

Ex-Congressman Hatch said in Washington the other day: "I am going home to live on my farm in Missouri among the thoroughbred horses, thoroughbred cattle and thoroughbred people. That is what I am going to do."

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, it is said, intends to change the order of succession established by the Pragmatic Sanction of 1723, by which Marie Theresa became Queen, and to have the crown transferred to his only grandson, the child of his youngest daughter, Valerie, and the Archduke Francis Salvator.

"Prince" Williams, the best-known gypsy in this country, and believed to be the head of the Romany gypsies in America, died at his home in East Hartford, Conn., the other day. Williams was born in Devonshire, England, in 1826. When he was 16 years' old he married a girl of 14. They have had fourteen children, many of whom are living.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has received from Willard Morse, a constituent in Denver, a paper weight, which the Senator says he will take to the International Monetary Conference as an object lesson to demonstrate the platform of the silver men. It is a block of silver, standard fineness, weighing and inscribed "sixteen ounces Colorado silver," superimposed on which is a block of gold, inscribed "one ondce Arizona gold."

SUFFOCATED WHILE IN BED.

Three Deaths in a Hotel Fire at Mackeysville, W. Va.

A fatal hotel fire in which three persons lost their lives and four more may die, occurred at Mackeysville, W. Va., at 1 o'clock the other morning.

The scene of what came near being a wholesale holocaust was I. D. Jenkins' hotel. The fire started in the lobby and is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

The flames spread so rapidly that the guests had scarcely any time to escape. The watchman was awakened by the smoke and fire and made haste as best he could to give the alarm.

Fifteen of the guests managed to reach the windows and then jumped to the ground, receiving but slight injuries. The three men burned to death probably never awoke, or if they did, were immediately suffocated.

The fire caused most intense excitement and the sad affair has cast a gloom over the community, as those burned to death and the persons badly injured were all well-known citizens.

The loss will reach $3,000; no insurance.

TWO THOUSAND KILLED.

The Japs Rout the Chinese After Fierce Warfare.

The first division of the Japanese Army attacked a force of 10,000 Chinese under General Sung, at Thien Chwang Tai. For four hours a fierce battle waged, but the Chinese were defeated after losing 2,000 killed or wounded. The Japanese loss was only ninety killed or wounded.

General Nodzu, who succeeded Field Marshall Yamagata in the command of the First Japanese Army, has been promoted.

PARIS.—The "Figaro" declares that neither France nor Great Britain will permit Japan to seize the Island of Formosa.

BIRDS OF PARADISE.

The birds of paradise
In white and silver go,
And when they shed the white feather
There falleth down the snow.

The birds of paradise
Wear wings of living green,
And when they drop the wing feather
The days of spring begin.

The birds of paradise
With rosy plumes are shod,
And when floats down the rose feather
The roses are abroad.

The birds of paradise
Their crests are gold and light,
And when sails down the gold feather,
Lo, autumn burning bright!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Mary's Mission.

BY W. J. HENDERSON.

The professor dropped the letter which he had just read for the sixth time. He rose with nervous energy and went to the window.

He gazed into the street and saw children, children, children—everywhere children—laughing, running, skipping and generally disporting themselves with the amiable idiocy of youth.

"What on earth shall I do with it?" muttered the professor, drumming on the window with his eyeglasses. "What put it into my sister's head that I would be the best person in the world to take care of her child? Why didn't her husband outlive her? Why did she die? The whole thing has been simply a plan to break up my—hem! I don't mean that! I suppose poor Jane would have lived if she could.

"But what am I to do with a 3 year old child in my bachelor quarters? I don't know, I'm sure. If Mottsboro were a big city perhaps it wouldn't be so bad. But in a miserable little village like this, where everyone's business is known to everyone else, I shall be driven mad, I know I shall."

As he stood gazing out of the window across the green stretch of level green lawn and over the snowy pickets of the well kept fence he became aware of a face at the window of the next house.

"Oh, mercy!" exclaimed the professor, half aloud, "what will she think? I never spoke to her but once, and that was at Mrs. Barbey's lawn party, where I was introduced to her. Then she said it was a pretty sight, and I answered 'Yes, it looks like rain.'

"I couldn't help it. She was so beautiful, and I was so—so—so modest—or—bashful—or idiotic—or something."

It is quite true. Ever since Prof. Arthur Brewster, instructor in mathematics and astronomy at the Mottsboro high academy, had been presented to Miss Mabel Riker he had never dared to speak to her again.

She had passed him on the street often and had always greeted him with a pleasant smile and a bow, but he never dared to do more than lift his hat awkwardly and hasten on.

He would have given a month's salary to find courage to say something, and a year's for the audacity to join her in her walk. But he realized that courage was not a purchasable commodity.

She saw him at the window and smiled, whereupon he retired into the room with great celerity.

Her smile always frightened him. It always made him feel as if his heart had jumped out of place.

He had nearly recovered from his alarm when the aged woman who acted as housekeeper, cook and general servant in his small cottage knocked at the door and on entering said:

"There's a man here wid a child."

"Oh, Lord, it's come," said the professor, the perspiration starting out on his brow.

He went down into the sitting room and there he found the express messenger. The professor did not dare to take his eyes off the man lest they should fall on the queer bundled up object on the sofa.

"Professor," said the messenger, "here's the kid, safe and sound. Brought 'er all the way myself. She's a jim dandy, she is. Her trunk is in the wagon. Wot'll I do with it?"

"Bring it in and put it in the small room upstairs."

While the man was out of the room the professor walked to the empty fireplace and stood gazing into it, painfully aware that his every movement was solemnly observed by two coal black eyes.

He could not have told how he knew they were black, but he was morally certain of it.

The man returned with the trunk and deposited it in the small room beside a brand new iron bedstead.

"That's all O. K., professor," said the man, pocketing certain bills. "I hope you'll like the kid, for she's a jim dandy."

A strange intonation in the man's voice caused the professor to tremble. There was a dismal silence for several minutes and then a high pitched treble voice said:

"Is you my Uncle Art'ur?"

The professor started, turned and found the eyes looking up at him.

There was no mistake; they were as black as a crow's wing. So was the hair that hung in tangles around the olive brow.

The lips were red enough and the teeth white enough, but those eyes were dreadful.

"I am your uncle, Mary," he said, feebly.

"Mamma said you'd be dood to me. Mamma's dead."

There was a queer monotonous pathos in the speech. The professor felt a new emotion. He did not know what it was, but it made him bend down and lay his hand gently on the child's head as he said:

"I'll be good to you, Mary."

"Den take off my fings."

This was more than the professor had bargained for, so he called the old woman. But the child refused to be touched by her.

"Do 'way," she said, with a most malignant expression; "do 'way. Wants Uncle Art'ur to be dood to me. Don't want ole womans. I scratch ole womans."

The professor was fain to make an attempt to take off the "fings." He struggled bravely and got the point of a pin in his finger, which drew from him a rude exclamation.

"Pin 'tick?" gravely inquired Mary.

"It did," as gravely answered the professor.

"Well, you mus'n say so naughty words," continued Mary, "or you can't go to heaven. My mamma's dere. I wish I was."

And then the little black head fell forward and a tear or two fell.

Prof. Arthur Brewster looked uncomfortably at the old woman for a moment. Then he motioned for her to go.

She obeyed, but when she peeped through the keyhole a moment later she saw the professor tenderly take the gypsy looking mite in his arms and hold it close to his breast, where the tears ceased to flow and the unnatural gravity resumed its sway.

At supper the child asked for all sorts of things that the professor supposed were poisonous to children and all of which he promised to have in the house the next day, provided Mary would not carry out her one dread threat and cry.

But finally bedtime came and then Mary flatly refused to allow the old woman to undress her.

The professor perspired, but he managed to get the little garments off and to find in the poorly stocked trunk a night dress.

Robed in the long white gown Mary looked more than ever like a little gypsy, but when, without a word of warning, she dropped on her knees before him and murmured in her broken language a little prayer, he thought that she might not be so painful a burden after all.

But the end was not yet. When he had retired some hours later to his own bed and was endeavoring to compose himself to sleep he became aware of the little figure standing beside his pillow.

"Why, Mary," he said, "whatever do you want now?"

"I lonely," she said. "Wants to sleep wiv you."

"Oh, no," he said, rather shortly, in his surprise, "that's quite out of the question."

He turned his back on her, hoping she would return to her room.

But a moment later he heard a meek little sob, and turning again found that she had fully carried out her supreme threat and was crying.

He tried to be angry, but something tugged at his heartstrings and he reached out his arms and took her to his bosom, where she purred a moment like a kitten and dropped to sleep with the peace of a perfect trust on her queer little face.

But the next day the trouble began again when, after looking over his morning mail, he found that Mary had disappeared.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed, "where has she gone?"

He called, but she did not answer. He went into the next room, but she was not there.

He looked into the kitchen, but the old woman declared that the "blessed little imp" had not been near her.

Upstairs went the professor in great haste, loudly calling for Mary. He tried to reason with himself that he ought to rejoice at her sudden disappearance and hope that she never, never would return, but his arguments could not hold their ground against that new thrill of anxiety which had got possession of his heart.

He went out of the house and called loudly:

"Mary!"

"What you wants?" came the shrill answer from the other side of the fence.

There was Mary, comfortably seated in Mabel Riker's lap, while the girl affectionately patted her tangle of black curls.

"O—ah—yes—I beg pardon," stammered the professor; "you see—well—she went away when I was not looking."

"I quite understand your anxiety, professor," replied Mabel, a pretty flush mounting to her cheeks. "I should be anxious if I were in your place. She's such a sweet child."

"I wonder if she's making game of me?" thought the professor. Then he said: "Now, Mary, you must come home; you mustn't bother Miss Riker."

"Oh, but she doesn't," exclaimed Mabel.

"Wants to stay here," said Mary.

"Let me keep her a little while," pleaded Mabel. She could have kept the professor's entire world.

"Oh—why—of course, certainly, if you like."

"Uncle Art'ur's dood to me," cooed Mary. "Let's me s'eep in he's bed, and I kiss 'm."

"Ha! Hum! Good morning," said the professor, retiring in the utmost confusion.

After that little Mary spent most of her time with Mabel Riker, and the professor's hours of studious retirement were not greatly abbreviated.

And he was always glad when the child came trotting in at meal time with some new story of Mabel's goodness.

"Yes, Mary," he said, emphatically one day, "she's the best girl in the world."

Little Mary treasured that astounding declaration and in the afternoon remarked to Mabel:

"You'se dood to me; you'se best girl in de world."

"Oh, Mary!" said Mabel; "that's too much; you mustn't say that."

"Will say dat. You'se best girl in de world; Uncle Art'ur says you is."

"Oh-oh-oh!" said Mabel in a low tone, her eyes softening and her face coloring.

When little Mary returned to her uncle she was bursting with eagerness to repeat Mabel's reply. Suddenly, while the old woman was pouring out some milk, the child exclaimed:

"Uncle Art'ur, you'se handsome."

"Saints alive!" cried the woman, spilling the milk.

"Why—why—Mary!" ejaculated the professor.

"You is. Mabel says you is."

The professor said not a word, but he ate heartily and after supper smoked his pipe with uncommon zest.

When Mary went to visit Mabel the next day she carried with her a very pretty box of bon-bons for that young woman and when she returned she bore some choice berries plucked in Mrs. Riker's garden by Mabel's own fingers.

The last detail caused the professor to refrain from eating the berries. He put them away in a secret place, where they were subsequently found, a lot of hard, black pellets.

How long this communication of spirits might have gone on it is impossible to say, but it was interrupted in a way which brought grave anxiety to the professor's heart.

One evening Mary was much paler than usual and she complained of pain in her head.

"You've been playing too hard," said the professor, with his newly acquired air of paternal wisdom.

So he sent her to bed early—to her own bed, in which she had finally consented to sleep.

But in the silence of the night she came to his side, crying and complaining of the pain. He found her in a feverish state.

The professor was a man of decision in most things. He promptly dressed himself, aroused the old woman, bade her sit by the child and went for the doctor. That dignified person on arriving looked wise and said:

"I am afraid she is in for the measles—or the scarlet fever—or else a bilious fever. It is really impossible to tell at this stage."

He gave explicit directions as to treatment and promised to call again in the forenoon. When he did so he shook his head and said:

"Professor, this child needs a woman's care."

"I—I suppose you are right. But what shall I do? She will not allow my cook to come near her."

"Get a professional nurse."

"There are only two in town—and—they are both young—and—well, you know—I—I live here alone."

"Well, sir, you must manage it somehow."

The doctor went away, leaving the professor much disturbed. A few minutes later the old woman informed him that Miss Riker was at the kitchen door inquiring about Mary. The professor felt that he ought to answer such an inquiry in person.

"I am much troubled," he said, "for the doctor thinks Mary ought to have a woman's care and she will not tolerate the cook."

"Yes, so the cook told me," answered Mabel. After a minute's hesitation she added: "I think Mary would let me take care of her."

"I am sure she would," declared the professor, warmly. "That is, of course, if—if—it were—possible."

"I think it might be done," said Mabel, softly.

"Do you? How?"

"Let her come to our house."

"But would your mother be willing?

"Oh, yes; she suggested it. She's very fond of Mary."

"Ah, yes; it is extremely good of you—and your mother. I'll speak to the doctor about it."

"Oh, thank you," exclaimed Mabel. "How good—I mean—you—well—please let me know what the doctor says."

And she departed in some haste and in evident confusion.

As for the professor he would have worshiped her more than ever had that been possible.

The doctor came again and consented to the removal. Indeed, he urged that the child be taken to the Riker house at once, for he himself was at a loss to cope with the disease without a woman's help.

So Mary was very carefully wrapped in blankets and Uncle Arthur carried her to the little bed which had been prepared for her.

"I don't—I don't know how to express my gratitude to you, Miss Riker," he said, with feeling. "The child has become very dear to me."

"Don't speak of gratitude, professor," said Mabel, frankly, extending her hand; "I love Mary."

The professor took the proffered hand and they stood gazing silently at one another till Mabel seemed suddenly to recover consciousness, drew her hand away and went about her duties as nurse with bright eyes.

At night little Mary became delirious. Sometimes she called for Mabel and sometimes for Uncle Art'ur.

She told Mabel over and over again that she was the best girl in the world, because Uncle Art'ur said she was; and she told the professor that he was handsome, because Mabel had so decided.

And there was much confusion in two anxious minds.

In the course of time, however, the disease passed its climax and youthful nature triumphed. The burning waves of fever broke and rolled backward, leaving the pale face paler than ever, with its startling contrast of black, shining eyes and tangled raven hair.

After a time little Mary was convalescent. Then the professor, bending gently over her, said:

"To-morrow my dear little girl shall go home again."

"An' tate Mabel, too," she said.

"Ha—well—Mabel will come to see you."

"Won' do 'less Mabel does, too."

"Well-ah—Mabel's mamma wants her to stay here."

"Den I stay here too."

"And must Uncle Arthur go home without his dear little girl?"

"No. Uncle Ar'tur stay here with Mary and Mabel."

"Oh-ah-I'm afraid I can't do that."

Mary looked first at Mabel and then at the professor, her piercing eyes showing all her wonder at the unreasonable obstacles in the way of her happiness.

"Mary, dear," said Mabel, softly, "you must go home with your uncle, and I'll come to see you every day."

"Won't do away from you. Won't do away from Uncle Art'ur. Bofe dot to stay wid Mary or she get sick adain and die."

And the black eyes became moist, while the lips quivered. The professor straightened up with a sudden snap.

"It might be managed to her satisfaction," he said.

"How?" asked Mabel, softly.

—as my—wife."

They were both bending over the child now, looking into her eyes.

"You come home with me—for good

As the professor ceased speaking Mabel's head bent lower till her lips touched Mary's cheek. The professor's head sank till he kissed the other cheek. Then lifting their lips from the pale face they let their eyes meet. Mary very softly put her hand in his, bent to kiss the child again and murmured:

"We shall go home together, dear."

—Boston Herald.

Much in Little.

There is a cherry stone at the Salem (Mass.) museum which contains a dozen silver spoons. The stone itself is of the ordinary size, but the spoons are so small that their shape and finish can only be well distinguished by the microscope. Dr. Oliver gives an account of a cherry stone on which were carved one hundred and twenty-four heads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to popes and kings by their miters and crowns. It was bought in Prussia for $15,000 and thence conveyed to England, where it was considered of so much value that its possession was disputed and it became the object of a suit in chancery. One of the Nuremberg toy makers inclosed in a cherry stone, which was exhibited at the French crystal palace, a plan of Sevastopol, a railway station and the "Messiah" of Klopstock. In more remote times an account is given of an ivory chariot constructed by Mermecides which was so small that a fly could cover it with his wing; also a ship of the same material which could be hidden under the wing of a bee. Pliny, too, tells that Homer's "Iliad," with its fifteen thousand verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a nutshell; while Elian mentions an artist who wrote a distich in letters of gold which he inclosed in the rind a of kernel of corn. But the Harleian MS. mentions a greater curiosity than any of the above, it being the bible, written by one Peter Bales, a chancery clerk, in so small a book that it could be inclosed in the shell of an English walnut. Disraeli gives an account of many other exploits similar to the one of Bales. There is a drawing of the head of Charles II. in the library of St. John's college, Oxford, wholly composed of minute written characters, which at a small distance resemble the lines of an engraving. The head and the ruff are said to contain the book of Psalms in Greek and the Lords' Prayer. In the British museum is a portrait of Queen Ann, not much larger than the hand. On this drawing are a number of lines and scratches, which, it is asserted, comprise the entire contents of a thin folio.

New Road Making Product.

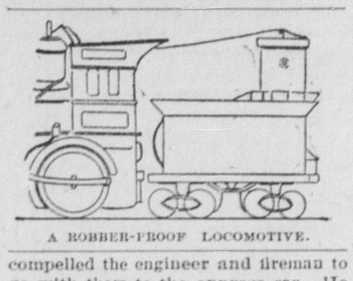
At Hornsey, a London suburb, the dust of the district is collected and burned, leaving considerable residue in the shape of clinker, and the coarser of this is found to make excellent material for road making and will easily sell at 50 cents per load. The finer clinker is put in a mortar mill, says the Philadelphia Record, and mixed with lime or cement is used as mortar and grouting, but there is still a great deal left and this, it is stated, mixed with a fair quantity of Portland cement makes excellent paving stones, at about half the cost of those purchased from the various patent stone makers. A section of Southwood lane, Highgate, at the entrance to the railway station, has been laid with this paving. It is said to be very hard and wear exceedingly well.

A colonel in the English army may allow only 10 per cent. of his men to marry.

DISCOURAGING TRAIN ROBBERS.

A Louisiana Convict Invents a Bullet-Proof Tender Turret.

Frank Ryan, a convict in the Louisiana State prison at Baton Rouge, has patented an invention for the prevention of train robbers, which, he says, is bound to revolutionize the express business. He points to the fact that in the years of 1891 and 1892 there were twenty-two trains robbed on the different roads throughout the United States, and that in nineteen of these the robbers boarded the engines and



A ROBBER-PROOF LOCOMOTIVE.

compelled the engineer and fireman to go with them to the express car. He adds: "It has always been conceded that anything to prevent these robberies would come from the brain of a convict."

The "Messenger Revolving Picket" is the name of this convict's patent, and it is an ingenious system to protect the engineers and firemen. It consists of a bullet-proof house on the back of the tender, in which an armed guard takes his place when the train pulls out from the depot. This house is made either of boiler plate or steel, and it does not exceed 500 pounds in weight. It can be detached from the tender at any time.

The little house is about four feet in height, so as to allow a man to sit down in a comfortable position and yet not so high as to strike bridges or the tops of tunnels. In the front there is a door that is fastened on the inside with a bolt after the guard enters. There are portholes in the door and sides, which the guard can open at will, thus giving him a good view of the engine and of the country at large.

The picket house revolves like the turret of a man-of-war, and under each corner there is a roller. To fasten the picket house on the tender there is a socket and four rings, and on the inside there are four chains with snaphooks which catch in the rings. The whole is held in place by a pivot in the center.

When the train is made up the express guard mounts the engine, examines the picket house and places his rifles, revolvers, etc., inside. When the train pulls out he enters and fastens the door and sitting down, lights a cigar and begins to keep his eye out for train robbers.

When the train nears a water tank or station he covers the engineer, and it would take a man with more than ordinary nerve to attempt to board an engine with a rifle barrel or a shot gun looking him in the face. In the event of the train being cut in two the engineer could tell in a moment by the jumping of the reverse lever and by the motion. The guard could hand to the engineer and fireman each a rifle, and by backing up to the detached portion of the express train they could protect the express train.

Convict Ryan says of this patent: "I claim for my invention that it affords complete protection for the engineer and fireman, with no danger to the guard unless it be that the engine is thrown from the track. With a determined man on the inside of the picket, it would be an utter impossibility for an armed body of men to stop, dynamite and rob the express car."

Photographing on Textiles.

As a substitute for printing or the use of engraved rollers for producing figures or patterns on cloth, photography is coming into use, and promises much more satisfactory and artistic results than any process hitherto employed. The fabric is immersed in a vat of boiling liquid containing primuline and salt, after which it is treated to a bath of one-fourth per cent. of nitrate of soda made strong with sulphuric or hydochloric acid. It is then thoroughly washed, and while still damp is exposed under negatives containing the desired designs. Half a minute's exposure to the clear, bright sunshine, or, in cloudy weather, a longer exposure under the arc-light gives the pattern. There is then a process of development and fixing that brings out tints and tones that are unapproachable by any other method. A wide range of shades and colors is possible by this means. Red is produced by an alkaline solution of naphthol; yellow by an alkaline solution of phenol; browns of various shades by naphthol-sulphonic acid; and orange by resorcin. When one considers the resources of the photographer and the exquisite half-tones that are the charm of fine work, the application of this art to cloth printing is suggestive of gratifying results.

Sympathy.

Scene—In front of Mrs. R.'s house.

Mrs. R. (paying the cabman)—You look all right to-day.

Cabman—Ah, mum! my looks don't pity me. I suffer from a tarpaulin liver.

Mrs. R. (correcting)—A torpedo liver, you mean. (Cabman accepts the correction and an extra shilling.)—Punch.

Put It Out.

What a little spark can do is illustrated by the burning down of Chicago, and the modern apparatus for putting out great fires. The spark too enters the human family with devastating effects; hence we hear of so many deaths by accidents with fire among careless cooks and children. This is another field of operation—but a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil is the apparatus to put the fire out of the system. Used according to direction it will soothe, heal, cure and leave no ugly scar behind. The healing process gives new surface and kindly does its work.

Jonabad Almanor, the famous linguist, could converse in twenty-seven different languages.

Best of All

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Socrates was said to remember the faces and names of all who attended his discourses.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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If we taxed wisdom and let each one assess himself what a big revenue the State would have.

Health is Economy.

A well man can do as much work as two men who are "under the weather," and do it better. A box of Ripans Tabules in the office will save clerk-hire.

There are five States of the German Empire each smaller than Rhode Island.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

When shad first made their appearance in California they were worth $1.20 per pound

SIX WEEKS IN THE WATER.

A Hospital Patient's Prolonged Bath and the Success Which Attended It.

George Hennessy, who had been immersed in water for six weeks, was taken out Tuesday evening, says the St. Louis Republic. He declared that he felt like a fish that had just been landed and said he was much more comfortable under water than he was out of it. He is a patient at the city hospital and was suffering from a particularly virulent abscess which had formed on his back. When he was taken to the hospital it became necessary to wash the abscess so often that Dr. Marks decided that the best way to treat him was to put him in a bathtub and have a stream of water flow over the sore all the time. At first Hennessy wanted to get out of the tub, but in a few days he became as comfortable as could be expected and did not object. A large portion of his body was under water nearly all the time, and the afflicted part has been constantly under water for six weeks. The temperature of the water was regulated so that it was the same heat as that of his blood, and at last Hennessy actually enjoyed his experience. Last night he said that he could not go to sleep without hearing the rippling of water as usual. Dr. Heine Marks says the experiment has been an eminently successful one, for the man has almost recovered and is able to walk about. When he was taken to the hospital he could hardly stand. Dr. Marks at that time asked him if he was accustomed to bathing regularly, and Hennessy truthfully replied that he was not.

"I think I'll give you a bath," said Dr. Marks, and he gave him one which lasted six weeks.

The object in keeping Hennessy in the water all the time was to have the sore kept clean all of the time and to keep down the fever, which destroyed the tissues. The case is a novel one and will doubtless inaugurate a new method of treating abcesses, although the French surgeons at the Bicetre have adopted a cure somewhat similar to this one.

"It feels queer to have the water flowing over you all of the time," said Hennessy last evening. "Some of the time I imagined I was drowning, and sometimes I thought I was a diver. I got so used to hearing the rippling of water, though, that I cannot go to sleep without hearing it now. There is no music so sweet as the constant sound of falling water. I have heard it so long that it has become just as indispensable to me as a bed when I wanted to go to sleep. I wanted to stay there longer, but Dr. Marks told me that if I did fins might grow on me, and then I would have to be put in a glass case, so I thought I would not object to coming out."

Bismarck and the Number Three.

Prince Bismarck has a curious superstition in connection with the number three, and apparently not without reason. He has served three German Emperors; he has fought in three wars; he has signed three treaties of peace; he arranged the meeting of the three Emperors and established the triple alliance.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Mar. 11

"READ AND REFLECT."

In a Freeport, Ill., daily, sent us by a friend, we find half dozen articles pitching into the Democratic party at a lively rate, marked for our special attention, with a marginal request to "Read and reflect." We did read the effusions and find them built upon a sandy foundation in charging all manner of evil as having been wrought by the Democracy.

The Democratic party did not do any wrong, but much good, but it did not accomplish all the good desired by President Cleveland because obstacles were put in his path by bad men in congress. Now we "reflect" after this wise:

The Democracy repealed the M'Kinley monopoly tariff and thereby benefitted every consumer in the United States.

The Democracy repealed the Sherman silver purchasing act, and now the millionaire silver kings are no longer paid one dollar for forty-nine cents worth of silver.

The Democratic congress passed a law raising every soldier's pension from $2 to $6 per month. Soldiers "reflect."

In Pennsylvania the Republican legislature is rushing on expenditures to such an alarming extent that Gov. Hastings got scared out of his boots and sent a message to the legislature to stop voting away the money or the state would be bankrupted. No Democratic governor or president ever found it necessary to thus cry "halt."

Our Freeport friend, as a result of the Democratic tariff, now buys all his woolens, clothing, hats, choes, groceries, and every other article for nearly one-half the cost under the M'Kinley tariff, and he is not fool enough to get mad and swear about it. Not he, you bet.

Factories and mills that shut down under Harrison are gradually starting up again under Cleveland.

We have not time to "reflect" farther just now, satisfied that our misguided Illinosian will find enough to reflect on for a coon's age from what he finds above.

THE "Altoona Daily Tribune" a few days ago changed from 4-page to 8-page style and printed in new type. The "Tribune" is ably edited, fair in its criticisms, and there is not a better inland daily in the state.

EVERY order in the state, having a "committee on legislation" loafing around Harrisburg at others expense, and pretending to know a heap about enacting laws, such orders should call "committees" home at once, for having been mum on the Marshall pipe line iniquity, while making a loud cackle over other very small eggs laid. Keep your eye a little on the "committee on legislation" and its wonderful usefulness.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

The importance of Secretary Gresham's dispatch concerning the Alliance affair lies in its broad defense of the freedom of commerce, irrespective of the traditional fiction of the three-mile limit. What is commonly known as international law is not a definite code of enactments, but rather the accepted rule, written or unwritten, of courtesy and fair dealing among nations, and like the unwritten law of personal conduct it has developed gradually with the advance of civilization. Originally there was no law between nations except the law of might. Each did to the other whatever it dared to do. As civilization has advanced, nations have gradually subjected themselves to rules of mutual respect, and thus there has grown up a body of law—sometimes only uuderstood, but sometimes definitely expressed in treaties or conventions, that formulates the accepted understanding.

The doctrine of maritime rights is an example of this sort of development. Even within this century there were no recognized maritime rights except those of the fastest ships and the heaviest guns. It was the United States that really led in the battle for the freedom of lawful commerce and the exemption of merchant vessels from search or seizure on the high seas. Little by little the right of interference with commerce has been limited, by the consent of nations, to times of actual war, to the immediate territorial jurisdiction of each nation. The recent tendency has been to go even beyond this and to forbid interference with lawful commerce even close to shore, except in the existence of actual warfare or where a blockade has been established or publicly proclaimed.

A nation has a right, of course, to warn all ships out of the waters over which it claims jurisdiction, but without such warning it has no right to molest peaceful passers-by, or even peaceful visitors. This was our contention at Rio de Jeneiro. The Government of Brazil had refused to recognize the insurgents as belligerents and had not proclaimed a blockade of the port, and yet it assumed to prevent the landing of American merchantmen at the wharves. Admiral Benham, acting under instrctions, put an end to this assumption, with the general acquiescence of all the powers.

The case of the Allianca presents a somewhat different example of a similar principle. She was a merchantman, pursuing her accustomed way; her course brought her close to the Island of Cuba, and a Spanish man-of-war undertook to stop her. A generation or so ago the right to do this, within the three-mile limit of Spanish jurisdiction, would probably have been allowed; but the whole purport of recent conventions has been against even this exercise of arbitrary power without due notice to the world, and Secretary Gresham thus unquestionably expresses the most enlightened spirit of international law when he declares that forcible interference with commercial steamers pursuing a natural and usual highway cannot be justified, "whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not."

It must be acknowledged that not only has Spain never formally recognized this principle—though she would not now pretend to exercise the general right of search that was allowed in the old treaties—but that its recognition would be likely to give her serious embarrassment in Cuba. The island is so near to our own coast that it is constantly subject to filibustering expeditions, and to the visits of vessels carrying arms and aid to insurgents, and the power to guard the coast of Cuba seems necessary to the authority of Spain. The difficulty, however, in a case like that of Allianca, is more apparent than real. It need not have been hard for the commander of the Spanish gunboat to tell the difference between a mail steamer and a pirate, and if the discontent in Cuba is so great as to compel the Spanish to challenge every vessel that approaches, their easy way is to proclaim the fact and warn all strangers off.

Thus, while it is admitted that Secretary Gresham's attitude is a step in advance of what has thus far been universally accepted, it is only on a line with the doctrine that prevails among the most enlightened nations, and is entirely in harmony with the policy for which the United States have always contended. It may not be accepted by Spain without dispute, but there is no doubt that it will eventually prevail, and our government will thus have achieved one more important victory for the freedom of peaceful commerce throughout the world.—Philadelphia *Times*.

THE legislature keeps grinding out bills for new offices and voting away money as if the pockets of the tax payers had no bottoms. Since these reckless law-makers will not heed the warnings of the Governor against bankrupting the state, it would be a good thing if Mr. Hastings would quietly order out the entire Harrisburg fire department to meet on the hill and suddenly turn the hose on the senate and house. Nothing dispels a mob quicker than turning the hose on it.

Centre county's Womelsdorf and Curtin are voting for some of the worst legislation. Turn the hose on 'em.

A RE-organization of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is on foot. It is high time. The REPORTER a dozen times in the past year sounded the key-note, "Wanted—a leader."

We need a county and a state leader—stuff of the good old days.

SWINDLING farmers is still going on as we read every week in our exchanges. We often wonder why the agricultural societies and the well organized granges never took open measures to protect their people against the plans of the honey mouthed scamps who fatten by swindling the farmer in far worse ways than they suffer from unjust legislation and that is bad enough. We know of nothing that the efficiently organized granges could have taken hold of to stamp out more profitably and war against than the swindlers of the farmer. Yet we never noticed any steps taken in this direction; in fact we have occasionally noticed the closest intimacy of some leaders of the farmers with the swindlers and keeping mum on their doings. The hay-fork game, the patent right trick, the oats swindle and a score of other games have been used to rob farmers out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Let the granges waken up to the importance of this matter.

THE proposed beef inspection bill is unconstitutional because it is class legislation and discriminates against citizens of other states who have the same rights under the federal constitution as citizens in our state. Ignorance of the constitution, state and federal, is a prevailing disease with some men who want to be wise and only keep making themselves laughable. A beef inspection bill, free of idiotic notions, might meet with favor. There is imposition in state beef and veal as well as in the outside article.

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The greatest assortment of Window Blinds, Spring Rollers, good Felt and Oil Cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 12½c, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22. 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34 37½, 40 and 42. The above of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good shoes at low prices A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts opera toe, square toe, common sense toe, 1.25, 1.5. 1.75, and 1.90. Every pair warranted.

You never heard of shoes for these prices, warranted, the finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for ladies 2.00 and 2.40, of exquisite workmanship; opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe, every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy and stylish and durable, as when sold at 4.00 and 5 00 a pair a year ago. Infant's Shoes, real kid, 27c a pair.

Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boy's good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, 1.00 and 1 25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, 1.00. 1.15; 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40, and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.

We have, beyond doubt, the best wearing shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the sole agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them back and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from 1.85 to 4.50 a pair. We have them in patent leathers, russets, b uchers, razor toe, needle toe, Yale toe, square toe, half round or any style you may want.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.

Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.

Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.

Men's Suits at 2 90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4 50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.

Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00

Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7 50, 8.00, 9.00. 9.50, 10 00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

Best Table Oilcloth at - - -	15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, -	4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, -	6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

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Bellefonte, - - - - - Penna.

GREAT STOCK!
VAST ASSORTMENT!
LOW PRICES!

Our stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, Etc., of all kinds is the most complete in the valley and our prices worry competition. In fact our competitors can't understand how we can sell goods at such low figures. We are satisfied with a moderate profit, and you get full value on every purchase made. You will probably need an Overcoat or Gloves, and we are sure we have just what you want. A full line of all kinds of Rubber Goods in stock. Produce of all kinds wanted.

HARPER & KREAMER.

NEW OPENING....

The undersigned is about to occupy his new business stand and will open out an entirely new stock of

Furniture &... ...Wall Paper

Parlor Suits - from $25 up.
8-piece Oak Suits, from $26 up.
Chairs, - from $4 to $10.
Rocking Chairs, $1.40 to $5.00.
Bed Springs and Mattresses correspondingly low.

All goods having been purchased low will be sold at

15 per cent. less than heretofore.

o——o

Goeds sold on installments to responsible parties at acceptable terms. Call and see—satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - PA.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of Philip Durst, in Potter township, 3 miles east of Centre Hall on

THURSDAY, MARCH, 28, 1895,

2 horses, 1 a bay horse 12 years old, good plow leader, the other a black mare 12 years, 10 good milk cows, 4 of them will be fresh by day of sale, 3 of them fresh in April, the balance fresh in fall. 8 Short-horn bulls, 1 of them 2 years old, 5 1-year-old and 2 10 months old, 1 2 year old heifer, 3 yearling heifers, 2 bull calves, 3 months old and 1 heifer calf, Chester-white boar 2 years old Chester-white brood sow, open buggy, road cart, land roller, 2-horse wagon, iron axle spring tooth harrow, spike tooth harrow, Southbend plow Molly Stark pow, 3-horse tm share plow, Centre Hall corn planter, log chain, double trees, single trees, butt chains, rakes forks, corn scraper 2 grain cradles, 2 1-hor e cultivators, Hokie plow, sets double driving harness Royce-seifake hay rake, family 2-seated cutter, cutting box, coal stove.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. when terms will be made known. PHILIP DURST.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale about 1 mile west of Old Fort on

SATURDAY, MAR H 30,

4 head horses, sound good workers and leaders 7 cows, 3 head milk cows all of them fresh 5 head young cattle, 1 Chester white brood sow, right time of sale, 2 fine shoats, 1 Berring binder, 1 Osborne mower good as new, 1 hobsled, 2 2-horse wagons 2 sleds, 1 hay rack, 1 pair hay ladders, Centre Hall corn planter, hay fork and rope, 2 tug harness, 2 pair flynets, forks and rakes, shovels, chains, bridles, collars, lead and check lines, grind stone, dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock when terms will be made known. HENRY KLINE.
WM. GOHEEN, Auc't.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No. 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE—WILL BE OFFERED AT public sale at the residence of the undersigned, two miles east of Centre Hall,

— THURSDAY, MARCH 21. —

Two draft mares, weighing about 1400 pounds each 2 driving horses, 3 milk cows, 2 of the Jerseys, 3 heifers, Shorthorn bul 2 years old in spring, 1 yearling, 2 brood sows, new Empire binder, Piano mower, new Tiger hay rake for one or two horses, new Centre Hall improved corn planter, grain drill, corn scraper steel beam cultivator, plows, harrows, sled, cutter, 2-horse wagons buggy, fanning mill, harpoon rope and pulleys, dung hook, pitch forks, double and single trees, set tug harness with breechbands, 2 sets single harness, flynets, collars and bridles, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known

JOHN H. SNYDER.
WM. GOHEEN, Auctioneer

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
mar7-1m Rochester, N. Y.

ALL DRUG STORES **TANSY PILLS!** SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD!" WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well-known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could do he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "and have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

A Slap at Foreigners.

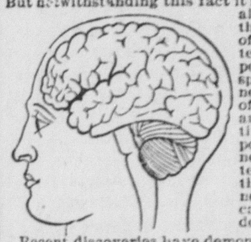
The Lock Haven council has passed a resolution prohibiting the employment of any one to work for the city who is not a taxpayer unless it be in times when work is plenty and men scarce. This is a slap at immigrant labor.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

MYSTERIES!

The Nervous System the Seat of Life and Mind. Recent Wonderful Discoveries.

No mystery has ever compared with that of human life. It has been the leading subject of professional research and study in all ages. But notwithstanding this fact it is not generally known that the seat of life is located in the upper part of the spinal cord, near the base of the brain, and so sensitive is this portion of the nervous system that even the prick of a needle will cause instant death.



Recent discoveries have demonstrated that all the organs of the body are under the control of the nerve centers, located in or near the base of the brain, and that when these are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centers will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force.

Two-thirds of chronic diseases are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centers at the base of the brain, not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organ rather than the nerve centers which are the cause of the trouble.

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, the celebrated specialist, has profoundly studied this subject for over 20 years, and has made many important discoveries in connection with it, chief among them being the facts contained in the above statement, and that the ordinary methods of treatment are wrong. All headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, mania, melancholy, insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, etc., are nervous diseases no matter how caused. The wonderful success of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is due to the fact that it is based on the foregoing principle.

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It contains neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases

are all gold as far as you can see. They look like solid cases, wear like solid cases, and are solid cases for all practical purposes—yet only cost about half as much as an out-and-out solid gold case. Warranted to wear for 20 years; many in constant use for thirty years. Better than ever since they are now fitted, at no extra cost, with the great bow (ring) which *cannot be pulled or twisted off* the case—the

Non-pull-out

Can only be had on the cases stamped with this trade mark.

All others have the old-style pull-out bow, which is only held to the case by friction, and can be twisted off with the fingers.

Sold only through watch dealers. Send for a watch case opener to the manufacturers

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

You ought to get
Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED-SALESMEN We want a few men to sell a Choice Line of Nursery Stock. We cannot make you rich in a month but can give you steady employment and will pay you well for it. Our prices correspond with the times. Write for terms and territory to

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO
mar7-1m Rochester, N. Y.

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

WOODWARD.

Death of Mrs. R. E. Stover and Wm. Guistwite Last Week.

Thomas Hosterman is on the sick list.

E. C. Ketner and Howard Bowersox, who have been working at Gordon Heights this winter are home on a visit.

Mr. William Guistwite died on Friday, aged 62 years, 4 months and 26 days. The funeral took place on Friday, Rev. J. D. Shortess officiating.

Maggie, wife of Mr. R. E. Stover died on Thursday and was buried on Sunday, at St. Paul. She was aged 34 years.

Robert Miller moved to town on Monday from Millheim, and will take charge of the grist mill.

Samuel Mowery moved into the house recently vacated by Mrs. Elmer Bamer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Engle, H. C. Brungard and wife, J. C. Brungard and wife, D. Engle's child, a child of L. D. Orndorf, and Mrs. J. E. Stover are all on the sick list.

John D. Snyder with his family will move to Shamokin on Friday, where he has secured employment.

F. M. Stevenson is now running the circular saw for Harter & Co.

A man by the name of Shade, from Brush Valley, is fireman for Engle & Brungard.

G. W. Frank, from Kreamerville, is again in our midst.

C. D. Motz, J. L. Kreamer and N. W. Eby surveyed the school districts of Woodward, Feidler, Voneida and Pine Creek in order to make a division and thereby secure a graded school at this place, but it is not yet fully settled whether they will get one or not.

George Harter was on the sick list several days last week but is pulling the ribbons again.

John L. Grenoble will move on G. W. Wolfe's farm lately purchased at public sale, while Andrew Moyer will occupy his own farm, the one vacated by Grenoble.

John Hess, of this place was married to Miss Katie Stover, of Wolfe's Chapel, last week; a happy life to you.

Miss Sadie Walter left for New Berlin on Monday, on a visit to her sister.

H. M. Goodman purchased the old Ettlinger property at administrator's sale on Saturday, for $752.

C. W. Hosterman bought a Spanish Coolie Shepherd dog at F. Smith's sale for $3.25. Charlie says he will make a sheep drover of him next summer.

The factory of Orndorf and Harter will soon be in operation manufacturing Mel-na Ointment, the best in the world. They will soon distribute several thousand free samples.

COBURN.

Efforts Being Made for the Establishment of a New School.

Mr. Andrew Harter made a business trip to Bellefonte on Wednesday.

Miss Ida Long who had been attending Mrs. Speigiemoyer during her late illness, is now on the sick list herself at Speiglemoyer's and cannot be removed to her home.

Another young section hand came to the house of foreman John Gray's one day last week to stay. But he will not be ready to receive him on the road till spring opens up. Mother and child are doing well.

J. W. Glasgow was called away to his home at Tusseyville to attend the funeral of his brother George, who died of consumption at that place one day last week.

F. M. Emerick will open a select school at this place this spring providing he receives a requisite number of scholars. Parents should see the need of sending their children to school and should give Mr. Emerick their hearty support in getting up a school.

The auditors of Penn township met in the school house at this place on Monday, and on account of the increase of the number of poor who received aid from the overseers of the poor, and the drifted condition of many of our roads causing a great expenditure to open them, they found the finances at a low ebb. So low that all the obligations could not be met without borrowing money. Something that did not occur for several years.

A petition has been in circulation for the last few days to obtain signatures for the establishment of another school at this place. Judging from the overcrowded condition of our school during the last term, such a movement is a wise one. There are at least seventy-five pupils of a school age within the district, and that is too large a number to crowd into one school and under the supervision of one teacher. How it will terminate remains to be seen.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds, and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millersville, Ill. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

"WHEN SPRING COMES

"I Recommend Pe-ru-na to All Sufferers," Says Editor W. T. Powell, of Clarington, Ohio.

W. T. Powell, editor of the Independent, of Clarington, Ohio, writes that he was taken sick with bronchitis and catarrhal fever, head was in a terrible condition, lungs were badly affected, being so tight and sore he could hardly breathe, and coughed almost incessantly. For two months tried local physicians, took cough medicines and other medicines. Took three bottles of Pe-ru-na and was entirely cured.

It is needless to attempt to give only the vaguest outline of the wonderful success which Pe-ru-na has met with in the cure of catarrh. This success is entirely due to the fact that Pe-ru-na eradicates the disease from the system, instead of temporarily relieving some disagreeable symptom. Not only is catarrh in all stages and varieties cured promptly, but also colds, coughs, bronchitis, la grippe, catarrhal dyspepsia, all yield, surely and permanently, to the curative virtues of Pe-ru-na.

As a spring medicine Pe-ru-na is a never-failing remedy. It cleanses the blood through digestion, and gives tone to the whole system by increasing the nutritive value of the food. "Spring fever," as it is sometimes called, which produces a tired out, sleepy feeling, and inability to do much mental or physical work, is the result of a sluggish digestion, and no blood medicine will be of any use whatever unless it is able to rectify the impaired digestion. The great popularity that Pe-ru-na has is due to the fact that in all such cases it at once corrects digestive derangements and enriches the blood by purifying this very important source of that vital fluid. Send for book on spring medicines and spring diseases. Also a valuable treatise on catarrh, la grippe, consumption, coughs and colds, by Dr. Hartman, sent free. Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

For free book on cancer address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

GOING for disobedient officials, county, boro and township, has been occupying the attention of tax-payers in a number of counties of the state. This is right. When township, boro and higher officials disobey the law and their oaths, any citizen can appeal to court, and without expense to himself in a just case, can get the desired remedy. Officials must obey the law and their transactions can be investigated ten years after their term.

County officers, councils, auditors, all are amenable to law, and none will be allowed to plead ignorance of the law. Fine and imprisonment, and removal from office are the penalties imposed upon unfaithful officials.

HE IS even with the State Grange, R. H. Thomas is, for voting him out of the secretaryship last January. Gov. Hastings last week appointed him assistant secretary of the department of agriculture, with a salary of $2500. This is one of the new offices created by the present legislature.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

Waterproof collars and cuffs that will not wilt, are not effected by moisture and look just like linen are all the fashion now. They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid" and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, consequently the only ones that will stand wear and give perfect satisfaction. Try them and you will never regret it. Always neat, and easily cleaned. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth or sponge. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for those so marked and refuse any imitations, as they cannot possibly please you. If your dealer does not keep them, we will send a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address,

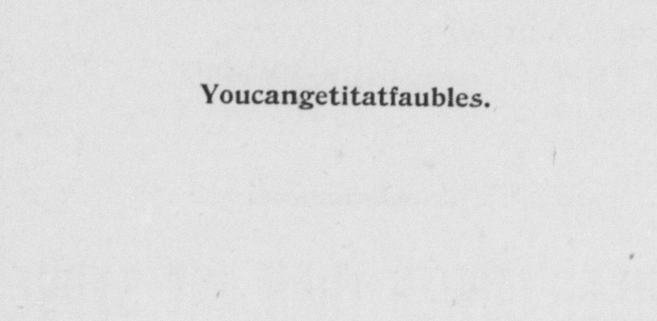
JAMES ELDON, Pd. D., Principal,
Lock Haven.

Youcangetitatfaubles.

Say, Farmers!

DO YOU KNOW THAT we furnish 100 rods of Nine Strand Wire Fence complete, (except posts) for $30.00. Guaranteed to

TURNS ANY KIND OF STOCK That any other fence will turn.



Orders Solicited. Stationary and Portable.

Farm and Township Rights for sale proportionately low. Address,

W. W. DELLETT, Gen'l Agt., Centre Hall, Pa.
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OR BUCHANAN FENCE CO., SMITHVILLE, OHIO.

IF YOU...

Were face to face with a prospective customer what would you say to insure a sale? Say the same in ad advertisement to our thousands of readers, every one a prospective buyer. People would be glad to deal with you if they knew how you could benefit them.

USE THESE COLUMNS.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
EDWIN RUHL, Proprietor.
This old and well known house has been newly furnished throughout. Accommodations first class and rates reasonable. Private parties can have special accommodation. ap94tf

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AUCTIONEER,
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THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. (CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHANICAL ENGINEERING;) These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY: Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE: Constitutional Law and History Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; two years' course fully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission June 16 and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL

Consult the Old Reliable Specialist **DR. LOBB**

329 N. 15th St. Below Callowhill Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirty years' Continuous Practice in all special diseases of both sexes.

Thirty years' continuous practice in all special diseases of both sexes. All diseases of the blood skin, nerves; sciatica, veins, ruptures, piles and general debility caused by indiscretion, are permanently cured by Dr. Lobb, who guarantees to restore to full health and manhood those who have lost their vigor. Under the treatment of a skillful physician like Dr. Lobb, the most unfortunate can feel assured of regaining health and strength. Thousands of persons, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the country, have been successfully treated by Dr. Lobb. Thirty years' continuous practice in Philadelphia should be satisfactory evidence of his skill in curing all special diseases in both sexes. Office hours, daily and Sundays from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and 6 to 9 evenings. Call or send for free book on errors of youth and obscure diseases of both sexes.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5 53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6 45 p. m., Washington at 7 50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3 53 a. m., Baltimore 10 40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 18 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4 30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1 29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6. 2 a. m., New York, 9 03 a. m., week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6 20 a. m., Washington, 7.4? a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8 50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m. Baltimore 8.?3 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9 30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 m, Wilkesbarre 3 12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5 59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8 00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10 40 p m, Baltimore, 11 50 p m. (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 18	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Buffalo	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 25
2 31		6 37	Millinburg	8 38		4 17
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 24		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Seraphic Diet."

TEXT: "Man did eat angels' food."—Psalms lxxviii., 25.

Somewhat risky would be the undertaking to tell just what was the manna that fell to the Israelites in the wilderness, of what it was made and who made it. The manna was called angels' food, but why so called? Was it because it came from the place where angels live, or because angels compounded it, or because angels did eat it, or because it was good enough for angels? On what crystal platter was it carried to the door of heaven and then thrown out? How did it taste? We are told there was in it something like honey, but if the saccharine taste in it had been too strong many would not have liked it, and so it may have had a commingling of flavors, this delicacy of the skies. It must have been nutritious, for a Nation lived on it for forty years. It must have been healthful, for it is so inspiringly applauded. It must have been abundant, because it dismissed the necessity of a sutler for a great army.

Each person had a ration of three quarts a day allowed to him, and so 15,000 pounds were necessary every week. Those were the times of which my text speaks, when "man did eat angels' food." If the good Lord, who has helped me so often, will help me now, I will first tell you what is angels' food, and then how we may get some of it for ourselves. In our moral state we must have for mastication and digestion and assimilation the products of the earth. Corporeity, as well as mentality and spirituality, characterizes us. The style of diet has much to do with our well being. Light and frothy food taken exclusively results in weak muscle and semi-individualism. The taking of too much animal food produces sensuality. Vegetarians are cranks. Reasonable selection of the farinaceous and the solid ordinarily produces physical stamina.

But we have all occasionally been in an ecstatic state where we forgot the necessity of earthly food. We were fed by joys, by anticipations, by discoveries, by companionships that dwindled the dining hour into insignificance and made the pleasures of the table stupid and uninviting. There have been cases where from seemingly invisible sources the human body has been maintained, as in the remarkable case of our invalid and Christian neighbor, Mollie Fancher, known throughout the medical and Christian world for that she was seven weeks without earthly food, fed and sustained on heavenly visions. Our beloved Dr. Irenæus Prime, editor and theologian, recorded the wonders concerning this girl. Professor West, the great scientist, marveled over it, and Willard Parker of worldwide fame in surgery threw up his hands in amazement at it. There are times in all our lives when the soul asserts itself and says to the body: "Hush, stand back! Stand down!"

I am at a banquet where no chalices gleam and no viands smoke and no culinary implements clatter. I am feeding on that which no human hand has mixed and no earthly oven baked. I am eating "angels' food." If you have never been in such an exalted state, I commiserate your leaden temperament and dismiss you from this service as incompetent to understand the thrilling and glorious suggestiveness of my text when it says, "Man did eat angels' food."

Now, what do the supernaturals live on? They experience none of the demands of corporiety and have no hindrance or environment in the shape of bone and muscle and flesh, and hence that which may delectate our palate or invigorate our poor, dying frames would be of no use to them. But they have a food of their own. My text says so. There may be other courses of food in the heavenly menu that I am not aware of, but I know of five or six styles of food always on celestial tables when cherubim and seraphim and archangel gather for heavenly repast—the mystery of redemption, celestialized music, the heavenly picturesque, sublime colloquy, eternal enterprises, saintly association, divine companionship, celebrative jubilance. There is one subject that excites the curiosity and inquisitiveness of all those angels. St. Peter says, "Which thing the angels desire to look into"—that is, why did Christ exchange a palace for a barn? Why did He drop a scepter from His right hand to take a spear into His left side? Why quit the anthem of the worshiping heavens to hear the crooning of a weary mother's voice? Was a straw better than a garland? "Could it not have been done in some other way?" says angel the first. "Was the human race worth such a sacrifice?" says angel the second. "How could heaven get along without Him for thirty-three years?" says angel the third. "Through that assassination may sinful man rise into our eternal companionship," says angel the fourth.

Sculpture will halt this side the grave because it chiefly commemorates the forms of those who in heaven will be reconstructed, and what would we want of the sculptured imitation when we stand in the presence of the resurrected original? Painting will halt this side the grave because the colors of earth would be too tame for heaven, and what use to have pictured on canvas the scenes which shall be described to us by those who were the participants? One of the disciples will tell us about the "Last Supper" better than Titian with mighty touch set up in art gallery. The plainest saint by tongue will describe the "Last Judgment" better than Michael Angelo with his pencil put it upon the ceiling of the Vatican. Architecture will halt this side the grave, for what use would there be for architect's compass and design in that city which is already built and garnished until nothing can be added? All the Tuileries and Windsor Castles and St. Clouds of the earth piled up not equaling its humblest residences; all the St. Pauls and St. Peters and St. Izaaks and St. Sophias of the earth built into one cathedral not equaling the heavenly temple.

But music will pass right on, right up and right in, and millions in heaven will acknowledge that, under God, she was the chief cause of their salvation. Oh, I would like to be present when all the great Christian singers and the great Christian players of all the ages shall congregate in heaven. Of course they must, like all the rest of us, be cleansed and ransomed by the blood of the slain Lamb. Alas, that some of the great artists of sweet sound have been as distinguished for profligacy as for the way they warbled or sang or fingered the keyboard or trod the organ pedal. Some who have been distinguished bassos and sopranos and prima donnas on earth, I feel will never sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, or put the lips to the trumpet with sounds of victory before the throng. But many of the masters who charmed us on earth will more mightily charm us in heaven. Great music hall of eternity! May you and I be there some day to acclaim when the "Hallelujah Chorus" is awakened As on earth there have been harmonies made up of other harmonies, a strain of music from this cantata, and a strain of music from that overture and a bar from this and a bar from that, but one great tune or theme, into which all the others were poured as rivers into a sea, so it may be given to the mightiest soul in the heavenly world to gather something from all the sacred songs we have sung on earth, or which have been sung in all the ages, and roll them on in eternal symphony, but the one great theme and the one overmastering tone that shall carry all before it and uplift all heaven from central throne to farthest gate of pearl and to highest capstone of amethyst will be, "Unto Him who loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God and the Lamb, to Him be glory!" That will be manna enough for all heaven to feed on. That will be a banquet for immortals. That will be angels' food.

Now, in the emerald palace of heaven, let the cupbearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet and bring on another course of angels' food, which is laying out of mighty enterprise. The Bible lets us know positively that the angels have our world's affairs on their hearts. They afford the rapid transit from world to world. Ministering spirits, escorting spirits, defending spirits, guardian spirits—yea, they have all worlds on their thought. We are told they sang together at the creation, and that implied not only the creation of our world, but of other worlds. Shall they plan only for our little planet and be unconcerned for a planet 300 times larger? No. They have all the galaxies under their observation. Mighty schemes of helpfulness to be laid out and executed, shipwrecked worlds to be towed in, planetary fires to be put out, demoniac hosts riding up to be hurled back and down. These angels of light unhorse an Apollyon with one stroke of battleax celestial. They talk these matters all over. They bend toward each other in sublime colloquy. They have cabinet meetings of winged immortals. They assemble the mightiest of them in holy consultation. They plan out stellar, lunar, solar, constellated achievement. They vie with each other as to who shall do the grandest thing for the eternals. They compose doxologies for the temple of the sun. They preside over coronations. If in the great organ of the universe one key gets out of tune, they plan for its retuning. No undertaking is so difficult, no post of duty is so distant, no mission is so stupendous but at God's command they are gladly obtained.

When they sit together in heaven's places, Gabriel and Michael, the archangel, and the angel that pointed Hagar to the fountain in the desert, and the angel that swung open the prison door of delivered Peter, and the angels who ran to the rescue the reapers at the end of the world, and the angel that stood by Paul to encourage him on the foundering cornship of Alexandria, and the two angels that sentineled the tomb of Christ, and the four angels that St. John saw in Apocalypse at the four corners of the earth, and the twelve angels that guard the twelve swinging pearls, and the 20,000 charioted angels that the psalmist described, and more radiant than all of them put together, and mightier than all, and lovelier than all, "The Angel of the Covenant," the cadences of His voice, the best music that ever entranced mortal or immortal ears, His smile another noon risen on midnoon, His presence enough to make a heaven if there were no other attraction—I say, when they meet together in the council chambers close to the throne—Ah, that will be regalement infinite. That will be angels' food. And one of my exciting anticipations of heaven is the prospect of seeing and talking with some of them. Why not? What did they come out for on the balcony on that Christmas night and sing for our world, if they did not want to be put in communication with us? I know the serenade was in Greek, but they knew that their words would be translated in all languages. If they thought themselves too good to have anything to do with us, would they have dropped Christmas carols upon the shepherds, as bad as any of us have ever been? Aye! If they sang for mortals, will they not sing for us when we become immortals?

Now, in the emerald palace of heaven, let the cupbearers and servants of the King remove this course from the banquet and bring on another course of angels' food—the last course and the best, the dessert, the culmination of the feast, which is celebrative jubilance. You and I have known people who prided themselves on never getting excited. They have cultivated the phlegmatic. You never saw them cry; you never heard them in a burst of laughter. They are monotonous and to me intolerable. I am afraid of a man or a woman that cannot cry; I am afraid of a man or a woman who cannot laugh. Christ says in the book of Revelation that such people are to Him nauseating and cause regurgitation—(Revelation iii., 16) "Because thou art lukewarm and neither cold not hot I will spew thee out of My mouth." But the angels in heaven have no stolidity or unresponsiveness. There is one thing that agitates them into holy warmth. We know that absolutely. If their harp be hung up on the panels of amethyst, they take it down and with deft fingers pull from among the strings a canticle. They run in to their neighbors on the same golden street and tell the good news. If Miriam has there cymbals anything like those with which she performed on the banks of the Red Sea, she claps them in triumph, and there is a festal table spread, and the best of the angels' food is set on it. When is it? It is when a man or woman down in the world who was all wrong by the grace of God is made all right—(Luke xv., 10) "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Why are they so happily agitated? Because they know what a tremendous thing it is to turn clear around from the wrong and take the right road. It is because they know the difference between swines' trough with nothing but husks and a King's banquet with angels' food. It is because they know the infinite, the everlasting difference between down and up.

And then their festivity is catching. If we hear the bells of a city ring, we say, "What is that for?" If we hear rolling out from an auditorium the sound of a full orchestra, we say, "What is happening here?" And when the angels of God take on jubliance over a case of earthly repentance your friends in heaven will say: "What new thing has happened? Why full diapason? Why the chime from the oldest towers of eternity?" The fact is, my hearers, there are people in heaven who would like to hear from you. Your children there are wondering when father and mother will come into the kingdom, and with more glee than they ever danced in hallway at your coming home at eventide they will dance the floor of the heavenly mansion at the tidings of father and mother saved. Beside that the old folks want to hear from you. They are standing at the head of the celestial stairs waiting for the news that their prayers have been answered, and that you are coming on to take from their lips a kiss better than that which now they throw you. Calling you by your first name, as they always did, they are talking about you and saying, "There is our son," or "There is our daughter down in that world of struggle battling, suffering, sinning, weeping. Why can they not see that Christ is the only one who can help and comfort and save?"

That is what they are saying about you. And if you will this hour in one prayer of surrender that will not take more than a second to make decide this then swifter than telegraphic dispatch the news would reach them, and angels of God who never fell would join your glorified kindred in celebration, and the caterers of heaven would do their best, and saints and seraphs side by side would take angels' food. Glory to God for such a possibility! Oh, that this moment there might be a rush for heaven!

The Spirit and the Bride say, Come.
Rejoicing saints re-echo, Come.
Who faints, who thirsts, who will may come.
Thy Saviour bids thee come.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

It is Securing a Very Small Part of the Cotton Traffic.

At the half-yearly meeting of the corporation of the Manchester (England) Ship Canal the Chairman said that the canal had hitherto virtually failed to secure anything like a fair share of the cotton traffic, the canal having carried within the last six months only 13,600 tons, against 300,000 tons arriving at Liverpool. The Chairman contended that they must show the cotton sellers of the world that Manchester has a powerful association of buyers who were willing to buy in Manchester if the sellers would only send their cotton there. The great difficulty confronting them in the near future, he said, was the payment of the interest on the loan capital.

After the meeting the shares of the canal fell heavily.

A Laborer's Daughter Inherits $100,000.

By the death in New York recently of the Rev. R. B. Crystal, of Atlanta, Ga., Miss Blanche Chapman, of Jacksonville, Fla., the daughter of a laborer, inherits $100,000. She is about seventeen years old. The property is in real estate in New York and Atlanta.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

JAPAN is not quite as large in area as California, but it is safe to say that the next few years will see a considerable extension of Japanese territory.

THE smallest book ever published has just appeared in Paris. It is no larger or broader than a postage stamp, but even at these dimensions it is large enough to hold all worth saying that some large books give.

TWENTY-FIVE million dollars were lost last year through embezzlement, defalcation and other swindling, which depleted bank resources to just that extent and wiped out just so much visible wealth. This is an average of more than $2,000,000 per month stolen outright.

MELLE STANLEYETTA TITUS is the only woman who has been admitted to the bar in New York city. She comes from Dutchess county. Her family are Quakers. She is confident that there is a great future for woman in the legal profession. Miss Titus has been very successful in collecting bills that her clients had lost all hope of turning into cash. Miss Titus takes a great deal of pride in the fact that she can make fine candy, chocolate creams, bonbons, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT from China writes: "I asked an innkeeper in the town of Kotan-Tish if he knew what country it was that had dared to go to war against China, and he dreamily replied that it was a foreign country somewhere near England. As a matter of fact there are thousands of interior towns and villages whose people may never hear of the existing troubles until some years hence, when some itinerant missionary may speak of the war in conversation."

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the British government bought out the interests of the three public telegraph companies which did service in the isles. In the last year of their service these had handled 6,500,000 messages. Last year, under government control, 70,000,000 messages were sent; the number of offices has been tripled and the miles of wire increased from 60,000 to 200,000. The rate at the same time has been reduced from 25 cents to 12 1-2 cents for twelve words.

THE telephone is plastered with more patents than any other device in existence. It is far in the lead of the steam engine, the printing press or the telegraph battery. Sixteen hundred portions of the instrument have already been patented, and there are some five hundred more waiting to be patented. The lawyers say that almost every man who knows anything about electricity had tried to do something for the telephone, and yet every person who uses it knows how imperfect the average instrument is.

"You ought to see the teeth of those who work in candy factories," says a Chicago dentist. "In the mouths of some of them, however, you would see no natural teeth; they are all false. In the case of many others the teeth are ruined. The fumes in these establishments are damaging to the teeth. It is known that candy eating is more or less injurious to the teeth, but that does not compare with the fumes of candy in the process of being made. A large part of my practice comes from the candy factories, and the work brought me in this way is of the most difficult kind."

AN unusual mark of respect, the first of the kind in the West, is to be paid to the memory of the deceased Sioux chief, Iron Nation, by his people, who will by popular subscription raise sufficient funds with which to erect a handsome marble monument over the grave of their dead chief. Iron Nation, who died recently at his home near Chamberlain, S. D., on the Sioux reservation, was one of the few famous Sioux chiefs of later generations. He was born near the mouth of White river, only a short distance from where he died. His age was not definitely known, but he was supposed to be about 90 years old at the time of his death.

SAID a Californian in the Washington Post the other day: "The outlook for prosperity and development was never more encouraging. Our orange crop is splendid, and will bring very remunerative prices. Heavy rains have fallen, which will insure an immense yield of the orchards and vineyards. My own city of Los Angeles is growing faster and in a more solid way than any other town in the United States. There is nothing of the unhealthy boom era, but solid, substantial growth. Last year Eastern people who were attracted there by its matchless climate and other advantages added 1,700 residences to Los Angeles and this year that number will be largely exceeded."

THE Japanese minister to the United States says in an interview that "there are no great extremes of wealth and poverty in Japan. Wages are low, but living is cheap. There are very few great fortunes. The largest private fortune in Japan was by acquired steamships, increased by railroad investments and by investment in various commercial and industrial enterprises. The next largest fortune was acquired through the ownership of agricultural lands. Speaking generally it may be said that wealth is acquired in Japan just as in other countries, with this possible difference, that there are no great fortunes acquired by purely speculative enterprises. Manufactures are rapidly coming to the front, especially cotton spinning and weaving."

THE rapid decline of the American whaling industry is causing no little worry to those still interested in this once important business. The sun of its destiny is moving rapidly toward its western horizon. Whether some modern Joshua shall command it to stand still or whether it shall move still nearer its full setting is yet uncertain. Some oil and bone will still be used until their perfect substitutes are produced at so low a cost that the expense of whaling will entirely absorb its profits. Few persons when told that our present fleet numbers but seventy-three sails of an aggregate tonnage of 17,051 have any idea of the former size and importance of this industry. Yet as far back as 1831 our whaling fleet consisted of about 200 ships and barks (170 sperm and 120 right whalers). In the year of 1835 began that period of whaling which might be termed its golden age, for during the next decade whale fishing assumed its greatest importance and reached the zenith of its commercial value. From this period the fleet rapidly augmented in size to the year 1846, when there belonged to the various ports of the United States 678 ships and barks, 35 brigs and 22 schooners, with an aggregate capacity of 233,189 tons—thirteen times as large as it is to-day. This enormous fleet was valued at $21,075,000. The foreign whaling fleet at this time numbered but 230 vessels.

Invalids in an Air Bell.

Pneumato-therapy is a rather novel method of curing certain chronic or acute disorders of the system of breathing and circulation of blood, especially of diseases originating from faulty or irregular breathing. Complicated pneumatic apparatus is used for the purpose. The general object is to influence the action of the lungs by the gradual change of the density of the air introduced by breathing. At first a small pump arranged like a gasometer was used and an air tight mask applied over mouth and nose of patient. Lately, however, pneumatic cabinets or bells are in use, and are much superior to the old method, as the mechanical action of condensed air is exercised not upon the respiratory organs exclusively, but upon the entire surface of the body. The interior of the pneumatic bell is furnished like a room and is quite comfortable. The doors and windows are absolutely air tight when shut. Patients at first remain in the pneumatic bell one hour, but gradually the time is increased to two and three hours. In most cases condensed air is applied. Only in certain cases of heart disease rarified air is used. An aneroid barometer inside allows the occupants to know the density of the air they are breathing, while a physician can see it upon an indicator valve on the outside. These pneumatic cabinets are very costly; still they have been introduced in all European capitals and the more important watering places.

A Noted German Singer.

Frau Sucher, now in this country, has achieved her greatest successes in the works of Wagner. Not only does she possess a remarkable voice, but she is also looked upon as one of the most impressive actresses upon the operatic stage. Her Isolde is particularly noble and it formed one of the features of last year's festival performances at Beyreuth. She is a woman of generous proportions, with strong features, keen eyes and black

FRAU ROSA SUCHER.

hair, and it is easy to imagine that she is an ideal Irish maid in the great love tragedy of the Beyreuth master. Frau Sucher has sung the principal dramatic soprano roles in Wagner and Gluck's works, beside Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello," for which she professed a strong admiration.

"Little Birds in a Nest."

Hare is William Savage Landor's description of the sentries whom he saw at Seoul:

"The Corean Tommy Atkins mounts guard curled up in a basket filled with rags and cotton wool. Even at the royal palace one sees them. The Chosenese warrior is not a giant; on the contrary he is very small, only a little over five feet or even less, so that the round basket which contains him is made only about four feet in diameter and three and a half feet deep. In the inner inclosure of the royal palace, where two soldiers at a time do guard, the baskets are bigger, and the two men contained in them squat or curl up together like two birds in a nest. Their rifles are generally left standing against the wall; but occasionally, where the position to be guarded is a very responsible one, they are nursed in the basket.

TENDER MEAT.

Some Hints About the Way It Is to be Obtained.

There is a universal demand for tender meat, but how is it to be obtained when a large proportion of the choicest cuts of beef are miserably tough and to make them palatable require different treatment in cooking from the tenderloin part of the same steak? Would it not be practicable for the butcher to remedy this matter by a different method of cutting? If the tender and tough parts of a beef could be each to itself there would be an advantage to the buyer and no disadvantage to the butcher excepting perhaps his having to put different prices on the two kinds.

The Frenchman secures tender meat by keeping it till it becomes "gamey," but this flavor is not popular with the American taste. Under certain conditions of atmosphere it is possible to make meat tender by keeping it a certain length of time without its developing the objectionable "gamey" flavor. This may be done in cold storage; it is also done in the Southwest, where the air is very pure and dry. The meat is hung in the open air where it will grow more tender and delicious from day to day without the least flavor of taint; meat is sometimes kept in this way for six weeks. In the many families where neither a cold storage or a northwestern air is available tough meat may be at least improved if not made very tender by certain methods of cooking.

In the case of steak have the meat cut three-fourths or one inch thick; crush the fibers by pounding smartly with a potato masher or other smooth implement; this does not let out the juices so much as chopping or breaking the surface with a meat hammer; brown quickly, turning often, over a bed of good coals, if to be had, if not in a hot skillet; the point is to seal in the juices, not to cook the steak through; lay it in a dry hot skillet, season both sides with butter, pepper and salt; cover closely and set on the back of the stove, where it will keep steaming hot without frying at all; in from thirty to forty minutes, according to the thickness of the steak, it will be done, and if the directions are carefully followed it will prove savory, juicy and tender enough to be eaten with satisfaction. Round and flank steaks are excellent cooked in this way.

For pot roast brown all the cut surfaces in a hot skillet; rub with flour. In a pot containing some boiling water put a trivet; on this lay the meat, to keep it out of the water; cover closely and keep at the boiling point till tender. The time will vary with the age and condition of the animal; three to four hours' cooking is sometimes required. When nearly done salt and pepper should be sprinkled over the roast and a bay leaf dropped into the water. Just before dishing lift the roast out of the pot, pour off the gravy and return the roast to the pot with the fat side down; when browned turn the other side to brown; it is then ready for the table. Remove the bay leaf from the gravy and pour into the pot after the meat is dished; heat and thicken if necessary.

A Clock Run by Alcohol.

There is in St. Louis a clock that for simplicity and accuracy surpasses the historic one of Benjamin Franklin. It is the property of Gerhard Eckhardt, 1,242 South Fourth street, and was constructed on a plan designed by one of his assistants, Robert Saloch.

The framework is shaped like an elongated horseshoe, about two and one-half feet in height, and from its center hangs a wheel four and one-half inches in diameter and one inch wide. This wheel is inclosed by glass so as to be airtight. Along its inner circumference are sixteen small partitions connected with each other by means of a puncture the size of a pinhole.

The wheel turns on an axle six inches long, about which is coiled the thread by which the wheel is suspended. Now if the sixteen partitions were empty there would be nothing to prevent the thread about the axle uncoiling and the wheel falling down. As a counter force, therefore, eight of the partitions are filled with alcohol, and when the thread begins to unwind the alcohol on one side is higher than on the other.

Consequently the force of gravity acts to prevent the string from untwisting further. It is here that the pinholes come in, for as the alcohol slowly oozes through them in order to seek the proper level the thread unwinds a little more, the one side is again raised slightly and so the thread by scarcely perceptible steps slowly descends.

On the scale figured out in this instrument it takes just twelve hours for the wheel to descend the distance of two feet. It can then be easily wound up again by twisting back the thread upon the axle. To mark the exact time of the day there is constructed on one side of the frame a straight dial with divisions as close as five minutes. A single hand balanced upon the axle of the descending wheel points the time upon the scale.

Mr. Saloch told a reporter that he had been at work on this ingenious device during the whole of last summer. He had tried all sorts of substances, water, oil, etc., but had found none so serviceable as alcohol. There is, of course, no very great merit to the clock as it is now, except as a show piece.

By slightly complicating matters, however, adding four wheels and enlarging the axle of the wheel, Mr. Saloch says that the clock can run from three to ten years with a descent of only about a foot and a half during that time.

ELECTRIC FISH.

The Three Varieties Now Known To Science.

There are three species of electric fish known—the electric shad, the electric eel, the torpedo or electric ray fish. The first named is found in the Nile and the Senegal, and varies from twelve to twenty inches in length. The electric organ of the shad, according to Brelim, consists of the tissue between the skin and the muscle over the whole body, and is composed of six or more membranes superimposed one upon the other, with space between them for a gelatinous mass furnished with a peculiar arterial and venous system, and with a very branched nerve. This electric energy is entirely under the control of the fish, which on being touched with the hand gives shocks of varying strength. The electric eel is endowed with much greater electric energy than the shad and is capable of giving most powerful shocks. It frequently reaches a length of six or seven feet and a weight of from thirty to forty pounds.

There are four electric organs, extending from the hinder part of the abdominal cavity to the tip of the tail, and weighing fully a third of the total weight of the fish. They constitute a bright, reddish yellow, soft, transparent, gelatinous mass, and consist of longitudinal bundles, which, in their turn, are composed of a great number of closely compressed, almost horizontal, membraneous plates, held together and divided into cells by longitudinal membranes. While the electric eel cannot communicate a shock to its own body, it can impart a shock to an isolated person who may touch it with one finger only, and is capable of giving so powerful a shock that it can be transmitted across a small space. The electric ray, which reaches a length of five feet, with a breadth of about three feet, and weighs from fifty to sixty pounds, cannot give so powerful a shock as the eel, though it can impart one which is painful enough. Its electric organ occupies the space between the head, the gills and the pectoral fins, and consists of small cells, close together like the cells of a honeycomb, separated by close membraneous walls and permeated by nerves.

The discharge is entirely under its own control, and is most violent in water. Recent investigations demonstrate that these organs are modified muscles, their purpose being to serve the fish with a means of defense against attack, as well as paralyze its prey. Although the electric discharge is discretionary with the fish the direction of the discharge is fixed and constant. In the case of the ray the discharge is from the back to the belly, and from the head to the tail in the case of both the eel and the shad. The strength of the shock of an electric eel is said to be equal to that of a battery of fifteen Leyden jars with an area of 3,500 square inches. It is also continuous, like that of a galvanic battery, while in the case of the torpedo it consists of a series of shocks.

Interesting to Parents.

Mothers of puny and delicate babies need not despair. The excessively weak condition of Voltaire prevented his being baptized for several months after he was born. Perhaps he protested at that early age! Newton was so small and frail at his birth that his life was despaired of. He lived, however, like Voltaire, to the age of eighty-five. Jean Jacques Rousseau says: "I came into the world sick and infirm." Up to the age of five the life of De Thou, the historian (born 1553), hung by a slender thread. Fontenelle, whose mental faculties remained unimpaired to the end of his life—he died within a month of being a centenarian—was so delicate in his infancy that he was not allowed to be taken out into the open air. Walter Scott was an invalid before the age of two. His right leg being paralyzed the poor little fellow had to support himself on a crutch. After being sent into the hill country with his father he came back strong and active. And Victor has told us in his "Autumn Leaves" how delicate he was from his birth and what anxious solicitude "made him twice the child of his persistent mother."

The Rothschilds of Japan.

Japan has a banking house that has been in business without a break for over 300 years. It began with Yechigo No Kami, an impoverished feudal noble of the province of Ise, who broke away from the traditions of his caste and went into the liquor trade, manufacturing sake from rice. One of his sons established a bank, which two centuries ago was removed to Tokio, the present capital, and from the name of the principal at the time took the name by which it is now known, of the Mitsui bank. Like the Rothschilds, the whole family is engaged in the business, a marked feature of which is that the capital belongs to all in common, while no one member can claim a separate share. The most competent individual is chosen president. The bank has now over thirty branches and is the largest private bank in Japan.

The polo, or ole, is an Andalusian dance of Oriental origin. The music is slow.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPATHETIC HEART DISEASE OFTEN ATTENDS IT.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Removing the Cause.

(*From the Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa*).

Mrs. V. Curley, who has resided in Clarence, Iowa, for the past twenty-two years, tells an interesting story of what she considers rescue from premature death. Her narrative is as follows:

"For ten years prior to 1891, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication—I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity and preparation of my food, distress always followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning.

"My troubles increased as time wore on and I spent large sums in doctor bills, being compelled to have medical attendants almost constantly. During 1892 and 1893, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brashes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. A consultation of physicians was unable to determine just what did all me. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was ulceration of the coats of the stomach and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All I can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of opium.'

"About this time a friend of mine, Mrs. Symantha Smith, of Glidden, Iowa, told me about the case of Mrs. Thurston, of Oxford Junction, Iowa. This lady said she had been afflicted much the same as I had. She had consulted local physicians without relief, and had gone to Davenport for treatment. Giving up all hope of recovery, she was persuaded by a friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was almost magical.

"I was led to try them from her experience, and before many months I felt better than I had for a dozen years. I am now almost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this splendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and much money."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

It's "agin" a man if there is nothing "agin" him.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The prompt man has a right to be slow when there is no hurry.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

---

Who keeps no chickens isn't worried when he sees a hawk.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

He who is just does not need to study logic of law.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

A word in the head is worth two in the mouth.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S

Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. *Send for Book.*

Manistee, Mich., Feb. 14, 1895.

Dr. Kennedy,

Dear Sir:

I am the little boy you sent the Discovery to about six weeks ago. I used two bottles and also the salve. When I began to use the medicine my sores were as large as a quarter of a dollar, and now they are as large as a ten cent piece and I feel much better. Mamma and I feel very thankful to you. I shall write again and tell you how I am getting along.

I remain your little friend,

ANDREW POMEROY,

88 Lake Street.

We would not have expended

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

doing galvanizing, for which we made no extra charge, had there not been merit in it. Galvanizing consists in coating the strong but most perishable (in thin sheets) metal, steel, with the almost indestructible (even when very thin) metals, zinc and aluminum. If there were not great merit in galvanizing, no one would pay ½ more for galvanized barbed wire or sheet iron than ungalvanized costs. If we were making painted windmills to-day, we should furnish an

8 Ft. for $15

That is a good price for an 8 foot *painted* windmill.

WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. WE WOULD NOT SELL YOU A POOR, PAINTED WHEEL, NOR ONE MADE OF METAL GALVANIZED BEFORE BEING PUT TOGETHER, IF YOU WOULD PAY US DOUBLE PRICE FOR IT. We build the best we know, and knowing that painted thin sheets are practically worthless, we have nothing to do with them. The enormous cost of preparing to do galvanizing, and of doing it well on a large scale, deters others. SOME BUT GALVANIZED SHEETS AND PUNCH AND SHEAR AND MAKE THEM UP AFTERWARD WHEELS OR VANES MADE OF GALVANIZED SHEETS RUST OUT FIRST AROUND THE RIVETS, JOINTS, AND EDGES, AND ARE, THEREFORE, NOT SO GOOD AS PAINTED ONES. *How any concern can get our prices for painted windmills and painted towers, or those made up of galvanized material, cut, sheared and punched after the galvanizing is done, can only be explained by the fact that people who buy them are ignorant of the value of galvanizing.* We now galvanize everything after it is completed, even bolts and nuts. We galvanize with the most improved processes and in the most perfect known and attainable manner.

The process: When a section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleaned of rust and impurities, it is immersed in melted zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as that metal, and until every crack, and opening of every cleaned up and saturated with the molten metal, and the whole 72 pieces composing the section becomes soldered and welded together as one piece, then you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small doers cannot afford to do it. We keep 60 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another. The silvery white coating which covers every portion of the Aermotor is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but after a time, forms, with the steel, alloy, which cannot be a chemical combination or melted and is practically indestructible. In our previous ad. we talked of prices of wind-mills, towers, etc., and so on illustration of what we could do in the way of REDESIGNING AN OLD ARTICLE AND PUTTING IT IN INFINITELY SUPERIOR SHAPE AT A RIDICULOUSLY SMALL PRICE, announced THE OFFER OF AN ALL-STEEL VERY SUPERIOR FEED CUTTER, WORTH $40 AS PRICES GO, AT $10. IN OUR NEXT AD. WE SHALL OFFER YOU SOMETHING OF STILL GREATER INTEREST.

Aermotor Co., Chicago.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

OVER THE RIVER OF DROOPING EYES.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
Is the wonderland of Dreams,
Where lilies grow as white as the snow,
And fields are green and warm winds blow,
And the tall reeds quiver, all in a row—
And no one ever cries;
For it's a beautiful place for girls and boys,
Where there's no scolding and lots of noise,
And no lost balls or broken toys—
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the wonderland of Dreams,
There's horns to blow and drums to beat,
And plenty of candy and cakes to eat,
And no one ever cleans their feet,
And no one ever tries!
There's plenty of grassy places for play,
And birds and bees, they throng all the day—
Oh, wouldn't you like to go and stay
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams?

THE QUEEN'S AUTOGRAPH.

A student in Syracuse university, who is deeply interested in autograph collecting, penned a polite request for an autograph, inclosed a postal note for twenty-five cents, and addressed the envelope, "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, London, England." He waited three months for a response. Then he wrote again, making the same polite request, but adding a postscript to the effect that in his opinion either the autograph or the quarter ought to be forthcoming. At the end of a little more than a month he received the autograph.

I would not encourage this sort of thing among American boys and girls. The Queen never knew, of course, that the student made such a request, yet the autograph was genuine. Did you ever see Queen Victoria's autograph? I have seen it many times in the British museum, among records of Parliament in Somerset House, London, and on exchange copies of treatics in the State department, Washington.

Queen Victoria writes a coarser hand now than she used to do, but it is still firm and full of character. She now signs herself, "Victoria, R. I."—the letters on the same line with her name. Before she added the "I" she used to write the "R" beneath her name, connecting it with the final stroke of the "a" in her name by a rather stiff flourish. Of course the "R" signifies Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the "I" Empress of India, the Latin initials being used.

A BLOODLESS BATTLE.

After the battle of Missionary Ridge the Confederate army under General Bragg retreated to Dalton, Georgia, and there went into winter quarters. The winter of 1863-4 proved to be a very severe one for the latitude, and at one time there was a heavy fall of snow.

The division commanded by Major General W. B. Bate, now a United States Senator, was composed of 3 brigades. These were the famous "Breckenridge" brigade of Kentuckians, General Bate own old brigade of Tennesseeans and a Florida brigade commanded by General Stovall. Each of the brigades occupied its own encampment and was separated from the other two by at least half a mile.

The snow fell at night. On the following morning, as soon as the regulation camp duties were performed, the "corncrackers," as the Kentuckians were called, began to "snowball." They had often seen snow in their native State, and knew how to get amusement from it. But their Southern comrades, particularly the Floridians, shrank from any personal contact with "the beautiful."

Early in the day one of the companies of the Ninth Kentucky regiment made an attack upon its next neighbor in the encampment, and after the battle victor and vanquished united to attack a third. Each company was in turn forced to capitulate. Then a party made up from all the companies attacked the fourth regiment, and afterward the sixth.

About noon an expedition, numbering several hundred, from the Kentucky brigade, set out to attack the camp of the Tennesseeans. As the time was the dead of winter, and there was no enemy within many miles, the usual camp discipline had been relaxed, and visiting between the different camps was unrestricted during the day. This enabled the attacking party to take the Tennesseeans unawares.

Notwithstanding the surprise, the defense of the camp was vigorously maintained for half an hour or more. Finally it was yielded, and then many of the Tennesseeans joined the expedition in its attack upon the Florida brigade.

Owing to the suddenness of the onset, and the novelty of the weapons used, the Floridians made no resistance, but retired precipitately to their cabins.

General Stovall hastily summoned his staff officers, gave orders to have the entire brigade turned out without arms, and mounting his horse, took personal command.

The Floridians soon learned that they could throw snowballs about as well as their assailants. Smarting under the reproaches of their commander, they fell upon the little band of adventurers with irresistible impetuosity.

Seeing themselves outnumbered 5 to 1 the Kentuckians and their allies began to beat a retreat, and at the same time sent messengers back to their camps to ask for reinforcements. Some of the Kentucky regimental officers mounted their horses and hastened to the front, in command of the reinforcements.

Step by step the four or five hundred allies had been forced back by the two or three thousand Floridians. Only a few hundred yards or so from the outskirts of the Kentucky camp the retreating forces ascended a rather precipitous ridge. Here they determined to make a last desperate stand, in the hope that assistance would soon arrive.

Heroically they stood their ground, but the Floridians were by this time thoroughly aroused and seemed determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp. In the face of a perfect storm of missiles they ascended almost to the very crest of the ridge. But even as the defenders were beginning to give way loud cheering in their rear told them that reinforcements were at hand.

Now the battle began in earnest. Fully two thousand men on each side were now engaged and perhaps no grander spectacle of the kind was ever witnessed anywhere. Neither Florida nor the allies would yield an inch. For fifteen or twenty minutes the sides seemed evenly matched.

Gradually, as the men became exhausted from their violent exertions, they fell away to the rear and soon the battle was ended. Neither side claimed a victory; and as there were no dead to bury nor wounded to be cared for, neither coveted the empty honor of camping on the field of battle.

The Kentuckians ever afterward entertained a greater respect for the Floridians, and during the closing year of the war the two brigades were engaged together in many a battle less bloodless, alas! than the battle of the snowballs.

A SEVERE STRAIN.

The Brooklyn Bridge's Greatest Crush.

The great crush on the Brooklyn bridge in the early evening of Jan. 21 was undoubtedly the most severe strain the bridge has ever received from dead weight. For nearly two hours there were fully 2,500 tons of people distributed along the structure at a given time. No greater strain from foot traffic will ever be known probably on the bridge. All the bridge authorities declared that it was the largest throng in its history, and a reporter in describing it said that the people were "packed as close as dried apples in a barrel—only they weren't dry."

A dense winter fog had fallen over the city and harbor. The ferryboats to Brooklyn for nearly an hour had ceased running. It was after 5 o'clock in the afternoon and thousands turned from the ferries to the quicker transit of the bridge. Accidents at either end of the bridge had completely suspended the service of the cars, and then the thousands and tens of thousands turned to the promenade and began a march that was slow and really as dangerous as transit by boats in the thickest weather.

Up around the New York tower the crowd turned and twisted. The women were pale; scores of men were laughing, half boisterously, as a boy whistles to keep up his courage, and there seemed to be a nervous dread akin to hysteria pervading the entire crowd. Out on the center of the bridge the throng was ominously silent. Really weird was the situation.

The crisis was reached at the Brooklyn tower. There the crowd had to go down a flight of steps and there was the greatest danger of falling. Had one woman become hysterical there and fainted nothing could have prevented a trampling to death. That throng could not be stopped any more than a river can be stopped when any one falls into it. No one did faint and no one fell.

Superintendent Martin, of the bridge, was asked whether he had made any special computation of the strain the bridge had undergone in those two hours from 5.30 o'clock until 7.30 and he said he had not, because there seemed to be no necessity for it. Each cable of the bridge is able to withstand a strain of 12,000 tons, and the strain from this crush, estimating the 40,000 persons on the bridge at one time at an average weight of 125 pounds, would be only 2,500 tons. He said, however, that the conduct of the people illustrated wonderful self control, and he had no doubt that if the crush had come in the early days of the structure a panic would have resulted and the loss of life would have been greater than on the opening day of the bridge.

My Typewritist Has Reformed.

"I refuse to be discharged," said my typewritist, calmly, after having pretended to shed tears in a corner of her pocket handkerchief. "I know I shouldn't have stayed home yesterday if the snow was twice as deep, and I admit that I was not sick and had no excuse whatever for not coming downtown, except that I wanted to keep warm and snug. I wasn't happy, though, for the lecture you have given me was ringing in my ears all day long. I know I ought to act more like a business woman and I will try to after this. That's why I refuse to be discharged now. I insist on my right to have another chance."

"This is either your thirty-second or thirty-third chance," I made answer, solemnly, "and there are plenty of girls out of work who would appreciate the advantages that you cast away."

"Maybe there are, but how many of them, I should like to know, would say the funny things that I do that you print in the paper? I've heard lots of people say that they bought the paper just to read what I said. I'll promise to be good, and I've decided to stay for your sake as well as mine, and if you've got that syndicate story ready I'll take it now and pound it out."

The sublime audacity of the young lady's point of view so excited my admiration that I relented. Somehow, though, I don't feel a glow of satisfaction over a duty performed. I may not be firm enough for this young woman.

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

How Stockbridge Was Beautified and Enriched.

A sketch of the Laurel Hill association, of Stockbridge, Mass., the first incorporated village improvement society in the United States, is suggestive. At the first annual meeting the treasurer reported that the amount paid in in labor or cash was $1,396. The number of trees planted the first year was four hundred and twenty-three. At this meeting Cyrus W. Field and E. W. Pomeroy together gave $250 to be used for prizes. Fifty cents were given for every thrifty tree planted of kinds specified; $10, or a silver cup of equal value, to the planter of the best 15 trees, to the second best $6, to the third best $4. All the trees were to be planted within certain specified limits. Another prize of $10 was offered for the largest number and the best trees planted along any public roads of the town. A prize of $10 was given to the person who made the longest and best sidewalk, and another $10 to the person who made the greatest improvement in the grounds around his dwelling anywhere in the town. A reward of $10 was offered for evidence which should lead to the conviction of any one injuring the trees and foot bridges under the care of the association. About 4,000 trees have now been planted, and the association has the income derived from about $4,000 of invested funds, supplemented by individual subscriptions. When $2,000 were given for a free town library by a single benefactor this amount was nearly doubled by individual contributions. The library building, a fine stone edifice, with reading room and lecture hall costing $25,000, was the gift of the late J. Z. Goodrich. Mr. Cyrus Field gave $10,000 for a park, and Mr. David Dudley Field, in the last year of his life, gave to Stockbridge 58 acres of land, including the romantic "Ice Glen," for a mountain park, together with $5,000 for its improvement. The Laurel hill association with an offer to pay one-half the expense induced the railroad company to add an acre and a half to the grounds about its station and to erect an elegant building. This association has beautifully adorned these grounds. Its anniversary, fitly observed on the fourth Wednesday of every August, commemorated last summer forty years of successful work. Every acre of land and every homestead in Stockbridge has appreciated in value by reason of this society.

South African Kaffir Choir.

When in the course of their singing the words become especially deep and full of meaning the bodies of the singers sway from side to side and the hands beat the time. This swaying is especially noticeable in the Song of the Bell; the body seems to imitate the motions of the tongue that strikes the bell, then falls back quivering and plunges down on the other side. Another song is in narrative, describing the progress of a family of natives from the forest on a journey to the coast. The listener is supposed to be at a house on the side of the road upon which the procession is to pass. At first he hears them faintly, then louder and louder, until the singing family reach his door; then he too, with all the members of the household, joins them with his voice and hands until the party passes away from sight and hearing. During the entire journey this singing and clapping of hands are kept up. Although you cannot understand the words of the song it is so vividly pictured that you catch its meaning without a conscious effort on your part.

The Arrogance of Riches.

Mrs. Van Stryver—Do you believe that Mrs. Goldmore's husband is really worth sixty millions?

Mrs. De Style—My dear, it must be true; look how shabbily she dresses.

Pure Blood

Is absolutely necessary in order to have good health. The greatest affliction of the human race is impure blood.

There are about 2400 disorders incident to the human frame, the large majority arising from the impure or poisonous condition of the blood.

The best remedy for all blood diseases is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Its remarkable cures are its loudest praise. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

No remedy has ever had so marked success, or won such enormous sales.

Scrofula in its severest forms yields to its potent powers, blood poisoning and salt rheum and many other diseases are permanently cured by it. For a general Spring Medicine to remove those impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or to overcome That Tired Feeling, nothing equals

"I wish to say that 3 years ago we had a beautiful boy born to us. At the age of 11 months he breathed his last, a victim to impure blood. On Aug. 4, 1891, another boy was born, who at the age of two months became afflicted with the same disease. We believe the trouble was constitutional, and not common sore mouth. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and commenced to give it regularly to both mother and baby. Improvement began at once. We have succeeded in eradicating the scrofulous blood from the system, and to-day we are blessed with a nice, fat baby boy, 18 months old—the very

Picture of Health,

all life and full of mischief—thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, and it affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as a safe, sure remedy. Even my wife, after taking Hood's, became healthy and fleshy and has the bloom of girlhood again." REV. J. M. PATE, Brookline Station, Missouri.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Malaria in Drinking Water.

In an article on drinking water in malarial diseases the secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health cites numerous cases where neighborhoods almost uninhabitable on account of malaria became healthy when artesian water was substituted for that from streams or surface wells. Most well-informed physicians are now convinced that drinking water is the chief agent of infection in malarial and many other diseases.

Considerate.

Tenant—See here! That flat you rented to me is full of cockroaches.

Agent—That's all right. We never claim anything left over by a former tenant.—New York World.

To Save Carpets.

Pneumatic matting, for use under stair carpets, is a recent invention. It saves the carpet, and reduces the noise made in ascending or descending the stairs.

WOMEN'S FACES

—like flowers, fade and wither with time; the bloom of the rose is only known to the healthy woman's cheeks. The nervous strain caused by the ailments and pains peculiar to the sex, and the labor and worry of rearing a family, can often be traced by the lines in the woman's face. Dull eyes, the sallow or wrinkled face and those "feelings of weakness" have their rise in the derangements and irregularities peculiar to women. The functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of women, can be cured with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For the young girl just entering womanhood, for the mother and those about to become mothers, and later in "the change of life," the "Prescription" is just what they need; it aids nature in preparing the system for the change. It's a medicine prescribed for thirty years, in the diseases of women, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the chronic inflammation of the lining membranes which cause such exhausting drains upon the system. It *cures* nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faintness, nervous debility and all disorders arising from derangement of the female organs and functions.

MRS. WILLIAMS.

MRS. JENNIE WILLIAMS, of *Mohawk Lane Co., Oregon*, writes: "I was sick for over three years with blind dizzy spells, palpitation of the heart, pain in the back and head, and at times would have such a weak tired feeling when I first got up in the morning, and at times nervous chills. The physicians differed as to what my disease was, but none of them did me any good. As soon as I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I began to get better; could sleep well nights, and that bad, nervous feeling and the pain in my back soon left me. I can walk several miles without getting tired. I took in all three bottles of 'Prescription' and two of 'Discovery.'"

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of

PURE, HIGH GRADE

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

from the great

Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS

In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4.00 $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.

$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.

$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the

W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

AFTER DINNER

Big dinner last night?
It was, indeed.
Plenty to drink, too?
Well, I should say so.
Headache in consequence?
Oh, no.
How do you manage it?

Ripans • Tabule.

Will that do it?
Every time.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BNU 12

Babies and Children

thrive on Scott's Emulsion when all the rest of their food seems to go to waste. Thin Babies and Weak Children grow *strong, plump and healthy* by taking it.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes inherited weakness and all the tendencies toward Emaciation or Consumption. Thin, weak babies and growing children and all persons suffering from Loss of Flesh, Weak Lungs, Chronic Coughs, and Wasting Diseases will receive untold benefits from this great nourishment. The formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical world for *twenty years.* No secret about it.

Send for pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. FREE.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50 cents and $1.

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST,—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, $75. upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,

Branch Offices: ELGIN, ILL.

General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 21

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

New Spring importations of Kaika, Taffeta, and Gaufre Silks, in exclusive patterns, suitable for Waists and Dresses.

It Pays to Buy at The Racket. . . .

We Open This Week

A line of Black Dress Goods, that for beauty, quality and price stand unequaled. If U need a good black dress, it will both please and pay U to Kom and C.

It Pays to Buy in Bellefonte. . . .

We Open This Week

A large assortment of fine Dress Linings, and we have the opinion of three of our best Dressmakers that no such "dress fixins" were ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte.

...It Pays To Buy At The Racket...

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

50 Years Ago Your Grandmothers

Made the same kind of material we are now selling, viz: the old kind of Linen Toweling. It is now called

Russian Crash.

Made by the peasantry at their homes. It wears better, washes nicer, dries better, than any other kind of toweling. Just received a lot of it. Prices, 10, 12, 15, 18 and 20c per yd. We also have other Toweling from 4c up.

Sea Island Percals.

New Dress Material, at 10 and 12 1-2c. One yard wide; have it in different colors. Beautiful goods for waists and dresses. Will wash well.

Wait for Our
Lace Curtain Opening.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. J. W. Ishler, of Tusseyville, was a REPORTER caller one day last week.

——Mr. Hiram Lee, one of Potters Mills' most successful farmers gave us a call this morning.

——Mr. George P. Rearick, of Spring Mills, favored the REPORTER office with his presence last week, while in town.

——Mr. H. K. Harshberger, of Linden Hall, was a pleasant caller, at this office on Wednesday and put has label out to '96.

——Bob Bartges, four years the obliging assistant in the Centre Hall hotel, has gone back to his Penn Hall home; Bob was generally liked.

——Michael Grove, Potter's newly elected justice, was a caller, and will soon be ready to try cases that may be brought before him.

——John Grove, of Gregg, gave our sanctum a call, and arranged to have bills for a public sale of personal property late of Chas. Yonker.

——Wm. H. Bohn, of Linden Hall, was a caller and puts himself ahead to '96 on the Reporter. He will move to Fillmore in a few days.

——Grant Meyer's, State College's stately and flourishing tonsorial artist, gave our sanctum a call, and planked down some jinglers on the Reporter.

——William Coldren, of Pleasant Gap, gave us a call and fixed his label. He reports health good in that vicinity after a siege of measles and other ailments.

——Rev. J. W. Boal, of Port Carbon, and a greatly esteemed minister of the Presbyterian church, honored our sanctum with an hour's call and pleasant chat.

——Our affable friend, Clevan Dinges, of Williamsport, favored us with a call sorrowing over the death of an interesting little daughter. We know how to sympathise with Mr. and Mrs. Dinges.

——John Dauberman went down to Turbotville Saturday on a visit to D. C. Keller, who is making preparations to remove to Bellefonte from that place to take charge of the Cummings House.

GEORGE GLASGOW.

Died Near Colyer Last week, After an Illness of Several Months.

George Glasgow, son of John Glasgow, who lives near Colyer, died on last Friday, of grinder's consumption, aged twenty-six years and thirteen days. He contracted the disease while engaged at Axeman in the axe factory. During the last three years he had employment in Philadelphia, from which place he came home about the latter part of January.

He was buried from the residence of his father at the Tusseyville cemetery on Tuesday, Rev. Eisenburg officiating. The funeral was a large one, showing the esteem in which the young man was held in the community.

New Business House in Bellefonte.

A large mercantile opening will be an event in Bellefonte about April 1st, next, in the rooms formerly occupied by S. & A. Loeb. Katz & Son, is the new firm; they are experienced Philadelphia merchants and will open a dry goods and millinery store to surpass any thing in that line heretofore in Bellefonte. The best of everything, latest styles, and obliging treatment of all customers, with prices to defy competition.

Messrs. Katz & Son have engaged one of the best milliners in Philadelphia, which will be a feature to suit the ladies in town and country, supplying a longfelt want, and they expect to satisfy the tastes of the fair sex of Centre county in every particular.

That County Fair.

The movement for a county fair seems to have gone to sleep, or may be having a dangerous attack of the grip. If it has died of heart trouble, the pulsations being too weak to keep up the circulation, we know the grangers will not be at the funeral as mourners.

Let the assets go over to the Centre Hall picnic-fair and give it an added boom, and if the county can't have two fairs, let's make this one a tarnation big one anyhow. The people of the county seem to want a re-union once a year and they want it on a big scale, for we are a great people and have a big county and near this town is the biggest kind of space for any big thing, and a big start assured.

Met With an Accident.

Mrs. McCormick, mother of W. F. McCormick met with a serious accident at her home on North Logan avenue last week. She was carrying a lamp and was about to go down the cellar stairs, when she stumbled in some way and fell heavily to the cellar floor. Mrs. McCormick, who is aged sixty-nine years, was badly bruised by the fall, especially about the head and body, and it is feared she may have suffered internal injury.—Tyrone *Herald*.

The lady is the widow of James McCormick formerly of Centre Hall.

Whirled Around the Shaft.

Robert Hepburn, overseer of poor of Bellefonte borough, sustained serious injuries at Valentine's rolling mill near Bellefonte on Monday morning, by having his clothing caught in a cog wheel and being whirled around a revolving shaft. One arm, ankle and several ribs were broken before the machinery was stopped. He is aged about seventy years and cannot recover.

Will Remain Here.

Rev. Goodling, of the United Evangelical church, has been assigned to his Centre Hall charge for another term, and Rev. Illingsworth, of the Methodist church, is also to remain another term. This will be acceptable news to the people in general and to the members of those charges in particular.

State Teachers' Association.

The next session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' association will be held at Mount Gretna July 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. An unusually large attendance is expected and every effort will be made to have this meeting the largest ever held by ths association.

Brief Locals.

Charles Slack has moved to our burg and will be in Mr. Bartholmew's employ in the store.

Reish is getting ready to open the old Potters Mills hotel stand, Ap. 1.

The grain fields look well and the late covering of snow was a protection.

Came to an Understanding.

The misunderstanding between A. C. Krape and Mr. Moyer in the purchase of Krape's store at Rising Spring has been amicably adjusted and Mr. Moyer has taken possession of the property and store.

Death of a Child.

Helen Irving, the first and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Clevan Dinges, died at Williamsport last week. Funeral at Bellefonte on Saturday last. The infant daughter was 5 months old.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

NO NEW TOWNSHIP.

The Voters of Boggs Township Vote Down the Scheme.

The proposition to form a new township out of part of Boggs and Snow Shoe, was voted down by the interested voters last Saturday, at a special election held for the purpose, to find the sentiment of the district. The anti's won by a big majority and the promoters were never in it at all, eighty votes being cast against and not one for it.

The new township embraced all of the northern precinct of Boggs township and that portion of Snow Shoe that lies south of Beech Creek from Curtin township line as far west as to near the Snow Shoe pike, not embracing it. This is a strip of mountainous country, sparsely settled, and with one school district and few roads and few voters for the area covered.

Death of Rev. George Elliott.

The people of Bellefonte were shocked Friday evening to hear of the death of Rev. George Elliott, which occurred at 9 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Mitchell, near Pine Grove Mills, where Mr. Elliott, and his wife were visiting. Mr. Elliott had been sick since Monday from a severe cold which developed into acute attack of pleurisy but no one anticipated such a sudden and fatal termination. Rev. Elliott was aged about 69 years. He was a minister in the Presbyterian church but about five years ago retired from active labor and since has been living a retired life in Bellefonte.

Will Build a New Bridge.

Last week the Centre county commissioners, G. L. Goodhart, James Strohm and Frank Admas met Messrs. Reed, Ross and Woolridge, the Clearfield county commissioners, met at republican headquarters at Philipsburg. At this joint meeting they decided to build a new bridge across the Moshannon from the foot of Presqueisle street in that borough. The contract was awarded to the Clearfield Traction company. It will be 120 feet long and forty- one feet wide including the side walks, wagon road, and electric roadway. Bids for the abutments will be recieved in a short time.

Broke His Leg the 4th Time.

Andrew Jordan, of near Colyer, on Saturday, while driving home from Centre Hall in a sleigh, met with an upset, resulting in a broken leg.

Dr. Emerick informs the "Reporter" this is the fourth time Mr. Jordan has had his leg broken. Surely he is unfortunate, and must be getting used to it; it beats the record, and yet how thankful he can be that he never broke his neck. This last fracture is of the thigh. He may think that Jordan has a hard road to travel.

Both are Whitewashers.

A certain preacher said that no newspaper that told the truth, and the whole truth could make a success. We say by way of returning the compliment, that the minister who will at all times and under all circumstaces tell the whole truth about his flock, alive or dead, will not occupy the pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to get out of town in a hurry. The press and pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brush and pleasant words magnify little virtues into big ones.—Exchange.

Arrested by His Wife.

Tuesday evening the constable from Benner township arrested W. H. Thomas, who resides near the station, at this place, on a charge by his wife that he threatened to kill her. She had left him, claiming he abused her and cited an instance that recently occurred during a little family quarrel in which he seized her by the hair and dragged her over the top of a stove. He was given a hearing yesterday, and was bound over.

17th and 18th Snows.

The 17th snow of the winter fell on Thursday night, 14th, and was two inches in depth.

The 18th snow fell on Friday night following and was 2 inches in depth.

The 19th snow fell Sunday night, one inch in depth.

This makes the total depth of the 19 snows 65 inches.

Used on Delinquents.

An exchange tells of a western editor who has invented an infernal machine, which he places in an envelope and sends to those who "refuse" the paper without paying for it. The machine explodes and kills the whole family, and the fragments that fall in the yard kill the dog.

A Thrilling Scene.

The novel sight of three thoroughbred race horses running a race of three-fourths of a mile on a stage will be witnessed at Garman's opera house, Bellefonte, on Friday evening in the appearance of Neil Burgess in the "County Fair."

We Have Them.

The finest line of carpet samples ever brought to town. Elegant patterns, and prices within reach of everybody.

Call and see them.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

"THE LAND OF FLOWERS"

Last Personally Conducted Tour of the Season to Florida via P. R. R.

If the general sentiment concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to Florida is to be taken as an index of their popularity, they may in all verity be styled the ideal tours.

The next and last of this season's series of tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia on March 26, and the rate, including round-trip transportation and meals and Pullman berth on special train going, is $50.00 from New York and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points. Tickets for this tour will be good for return passage on regular trains until May 31st.

The number of persons for which accommodations can be provided is necessarily limited, and it would therefore be prudent for those who desire to join this party to make early application for space.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents, or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

A Sudden Death.

James Plummer McGarrah, eldest son of Rev. James H. McGarrah, of Bellefonte, and dispensary clerk at Ramey, died at his lodgings at Stanley's hotel at Ramey on Thursday morning about seven o'clock. He had been in delicate health, resulting from hemorrhoids, for about a year, but lately seemed much better. On Wednesday he was feeling unusually well and in the evening was at Mr. Rhodes' residence until after ten o'clock. Soon after going to bed at the hotel he was taken very ill. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes went to him, and a physician was sent for, but the unfortunate young man grew worse and finally became unconscious and died. His death was the result of heart failure produced by excessive hemorrhages.

The First Time Since Christ's Death.

Astronomers say that on Good Friday next, April 12, the heavenly bodies which gravitate around the sun will be exactly the same position they occupied in the firmament the day Christ died on the cross. It will be the first time such a thing has occurred since that great day, 1,862 years ago. That was the thirty-third year of the Christian era, which dates from the birth of Jesus Christ. At 11.20 p. m. on April 11, New York time, the moon will pass before Virginia, (spica) and hide that constellation for over an hour.

Broke Her Thigh.

Last Monday evening as Mrs. Lee was retiring to her room at the home of her son, James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, with whom she makes her home, she fell down the stairs from the top to the first landing, and broke right thigh and a rib on the left side. Her injuries are of a serious nature, being an aged lady, and there is a probability of her not being able to walk again, if she does recover. Her son, Dr. Lee, of Madisonburg, and Dr. McGeehon, of this place, reduced the fractures.

Young Man Be Sober.

Let all young men of Centre county and elsewhere, heed this:

Railroad and other large corporations are drifting towards the sentiment that none but sober men shall be employed. Young men should bear in mind that good positions are open only to those who are attentive to business and sober. Young ladies, in choosing husbands, should likewise choose the sober man.

Before the Committee.

ON Tuesday President Atherton, of State College, appeared before the senate committee on education, arguing in support of the bill increasing the number of state scholarships from 50 to 500 and providing that the expenses be paid out of the common school fund. The additional expenses to the state under this bill would be about $100,000.

News for the Fish.

The mail pouch for Ryde, Mifflin county, was thrown from the Day Express the other day, fell into a creek and was carried into the river, and has not yet been found. We imagine the suckers, catfish and bass are now busy looking over the newspapers to see what the legislature is doing for the protection of fish.

A Disgraceful Act

The flag floating over a Snyder Co. school ground was recently punctured with holes by the scholars who used it as a rifle target, with the teacher applauding their marksmanship. Such treatment of "Old Glory" is not likely to inspire patriotism.

Choice Eggs for Sale.

Buff Leghorns, choice stock, eggs 50 cents per setting of 13; Buff Plymouth Rock, excellent layers, eggs $1.25 per setting of 13.

MRS. M. B. RICHARDS,
feb21-3m Centre Hall, Pa.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Foster Still Gives Us a Wild and Stormy March.

My last bulletin gives forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 18th to the 22d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the western mountain country by close of 24th, the great central valleys 25th to 27th, and the western states 28th.

This will be a severe and what is often termed the equinoctial storm. There is no regular date for these equinoctial storms and they may occur at any time, from 16th to 27 of March or September. Planetary influences must be taken into the estimate in order to ascertain the true date of the equinoctial storm.

This storm will occur during a cold period of March, and although mild weather will accompany the storm especially on its south side, the temperature will drop back to cold following it and a cold wave, approching to the blizzard kind in the northern states may be expected to follow the warm wave of the storm dates given above. This storm will cause heavy rains in many parts of the country, and following these rains frosts will go unusually far southward.

The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about 23d, the great central valleys 25th, and eastern states 27th. The cold wave will cross the western mountain country about 26th, great central valleys 28th and eastern states 30th.

The last half of March is expected to bring unusually heavy rains in many parts of the country, and probably the heaviest of these rains will accompany the storm described above.

The Sick List.

The venerable John H. Keller, one of our oldest and most respected citizens has been quite ill for some weeks at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Conley.

Mrs. Fred Bottorf, of Ferguson, is mending somewhat from an all winter's illness.

Wm. Lohr, of this place, was taken ill, last week, of grip.

The venerable John Carper, one of Linden Hall's landmarks, and now near the 90-ties, is quite ill, erysipelas being the main trouble.

The grip has taken barber Jerry Miller in earnest.

Andy Reesman is also roomed-up of an attack of naughty grip.

John Snyder is laid up from an attack of grip.

Mrs. John Harper, widow, has been quite ill for some time.

Among the sick in Bellefonte are the venerable E. C. Humes and Jacob Thomas, both being confined to their respective homes.

A Sudden Death.

John S. Houtz, for twenty-five years a leading merchant of Lewistown, died suddenly from heart failure on Monday, aged fifty-five years. He was a native of Centre county and leaves a widow. Mr. Houtz was a native of Miles township, and was raised on a farm near Madisonburg; he was from a well-known family in that section, he has been a citizen of Lewistown for twenty-five years. He was a gentleman of excellent habits and principles. He was long associated with James M. Goodhart in the mercantile business in Lewistown.

Mr. Houtz was born near Spring Mills, Centre county, in 1839, and in the spring of 1861 came to Lewistown to begin his business career with the firm of George Blymyer & Sons. On the same day he entertd the store Capt. Stover's company arrived in town on route from Penn's valley, Centre county, to the seat of war, and Mr. Houtz enlisted. Returning from the war he was again offered and accepted the position with the Blymyer firm.

His business steps led him upward from the first. In March, 1870, J. Ritz Burns, J.M. Goodhart, and J. S. Houtzformed a copartneship and opened an extensive retail dry goods house known since as the "Iron Front Store."

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

Samuel S. Cole, of Zion, and Cora E. Robb, of Nittany.

Martin L. Holderman and Mary A. Shuey, of Benner twp.

Charles H. Bierly, of Rebersburg, and Vernie Scholl, of Wolfs Store.

Dots Quick.

Today, opening of spring, opened like spring.

The party who stole the chickens near Bellefonte, six in all, have all been arrested.

Foreman's sale consumed half a beef, several hams, two bushels of doughnuts, pecks of rusks, scores of loaves of bread, tubs of coffee and, in fact, about all eatables around.

John T. Johnston, of Bellefonte, a clerk in the department of internal affairs, who was taken seriously ill from heart failure on Tuesday, is improving.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

The times are hard, but there always seems to be opportunities for those who are willing to work. In the past month I have made $175 above all expenses, selling Climax Dish Washers, and have attended to my regular business besides. I never saw anything that gave as general satisfaction. One should not complain where they can make over $6 a day, right at home. I have not canvassed any, so anxious are people for Climax Dish Washers, that they send after them; any lady or gentleman can do as well as I am doing, for anyone can sell what everyone wants to buy. I think we should inform each other through the newspapers of opportunities like this, as there are many willing to work if they only knew of an opening. For full particulars, address the Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. After you have tried the business a week, publish the results for the benefit of others.

Notice to Clergymen.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to continue the issue of annual clerical orders and all clergymen who hold orders of this company's issue which are valid for use until March 31, will be furnished with orders good for the remainder of the year at an early date, and it will not be necessary for them to make further application. You will therefore be governed accordingly.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

SALE REGISTER.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.—John Grove, at the residence of Charles Yonker, 3 miles south of Spring Mills; horses, cow heifer, wagons, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.—John S. Auman, at Linden Hall; horse, colt, cows, sheep, wagons, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auc't.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.—John H. Snyder, about two miles east of Centre Hall; horses, cattle, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.—Oscar W. Stover, one-fourth mile east of Boalsburg; horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, etc., at one o'clock. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

SATURDAY MARCH 23.—M. N. Miller, 1 mile south-east of Potters Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements, etc. Sale at one o'clock, D. R. Sweetwood auc't.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.—Spangler and Goss, 3 miles east of Centre Hall, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Fetterolf, horses, colts, cattle, shoats, hogs, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.—John Mitterling, one-half mile east of Tusseyville and three-fourths mile north of Red mill; cows, harness, buggy, forks, shovels, household goods, etc., sale at one o'clock. Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—Philip Durst, about two miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.—J. C. Armbruster, near Linden Hall, farm stock, horses, cattle, implements, etc. Sale at one o'clock.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.—Henry Kline, about 1 mile west of Old Fort, cattle, horses, shoats, farm implements, etc. Sale at 1 o clock, Wm. Goheen auc't.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	7

4 styles in the leading novelty of the season—Crepon—starting from 50c up—Garmans.

Serges, Checks, Cheviots, Cravenetts, Henriettas, Novelties, Crepons, and all the leading styles of goods for Capes and Dresses—Garmans.

Lancaster Gingham, 5c, Appleton A Muslin, 5c, Turkey Red P ints, Shirting Prints, Outing, etc.—Garmans.

Lace Curtains, Scrims, Dotted Muslin, Madras, Heavy Portieres, etc.—Garmans.

Thirty patterns of Percals and Madras Cloth, Duck, Dimitys, Pique, Plaid and Striped White Goods.—Garmans.

Buckles for Trimming Dresses, Initial Stick Pins, 5c, Writing Tablets, and Lead Pencils at about one-half price.—Garmans.

A nice oval glass Dish, full size, 5c. Imitation Cut Glass, choicest Patterns at ruinously low prices.—Garmans.

Brownie Lunch Boxes, Tin and Agate Ware. Our Agate Ware is of the finest quality at cut prices.—Garmans.